

THE
DEAF
AMERICAN

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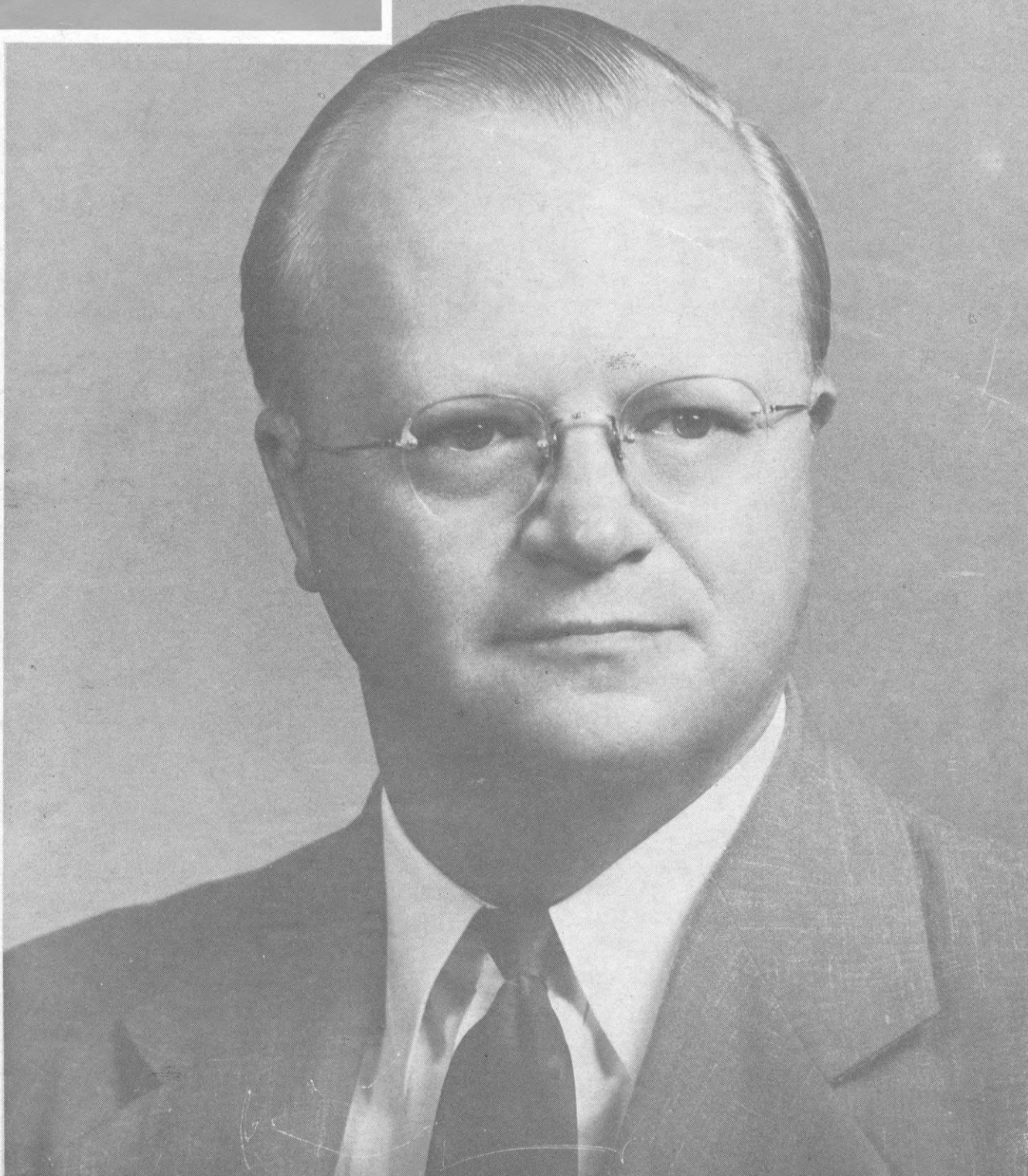
ROBERT M. GREENMUN: A TRIBUTE

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

June

1970

50c Per Copy



The Editor's Page

NAD Cultural Tournaments

By now, our readership should be well-informed as to the existence of the National Association of the Deaf Cultural Program and the countless "Cultural Tournaments" in various parts of the country—on local, state, and regional levels. And yet to come is the National Cultural Tournament to be held during the 3M Convention in Minneapolis the last week of July.

Organization of the tournaments—apart from the volume of correspondence involved—is amazing. Just ask somebody who has been directly involved!

THE DEAF AMERICAN is the donor of an "Outstanding Service" award to the cultural director, regardless of level of competition, whose unstinting efforts have resulted in the finest program or tournament. Nominations are now being screened for presentation to a panel of judges. The award will be made at the 3M Convention. Regardless of who is adjudged the winner, we call for three cheers and three bows to all who have contributed to the Cultural Program, from the chairman of the National Cultural Committee, Douglas J. N. Burke, down to the participants on the local level who showed enough interest in competing even though they did not win any award.

Don't Forget the Deadlines

As stated in the May issue, the deadline for our July-August issue is July 5. And we must stick to this deadline if we are to get on schedule.

Deadline for the September issue is August 5. Barring unexpected delays we are going to make our readers happy—if that is possible—by getting issues to them during the month appearing on the cover.

So . . . now what we can use more of is appropriate cover pictures—pictures to go with cover stories. Pictures which are in the vertical format . . . pictures of "professional quality" glossy black and white.

Reprints from THE DEAF AMERICAN

Inquiries about reprints of articles appearing in our magazine are becoming more frequent, and sometimes there are requests for reprints of features appearing several years ago. We do not, as a rule, have reprints made unless there is an advance order or a request made while the type is standing—not later than a month following publication.

Fortunately, however, the National Association of the Deaf's Home Office is now in a position to supply reprints from back issues via offset. The Home Office will also stock reprints for which a continuous demand is indicated.

Single copies of THE DEAF AMERICAN are available from either the NAD Home Office or from the Editor, except for some early issues and more recent ones which have been "sold out." The cost is still fifty cent per copy.

Getting back to reprints—the NAD Home Office is now preparing reprints of the series of articles on teletypewriters and service hints which we ran recently. The cost will be modest in quantity lots. Those interested should contact the Home Office.

Convention Time Again

This summer there are a handful of state association conventions, the 3M Convention of the NAD in Minneapolis and at least three other national conventions. We regret that some preconvention publicity has been on the short side.

We urge all those running these conventions to be publicity-conscious to the extent of having pictures made of their highlights and sending in concise summaries of convention proceedings. The matter of pictures really "bugs" us no end because it has been our experience—and more and more so of late—that very few attempts are made to assign competent photographers to convention events and to follow up by sending in prints (glossy ones, that is) to accompany written material.

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JUNE, 1970

Robert M. Greenmun: A Tribute

By DR. BYRON B. BURNES

President, National Association of the Deaf, 1946-1964

On Sunday, April 12, we came home late at night after an out-of-town visit with our grandchildren. A note under our door, placed there by Dr. Hugo F. Schunhoff, superintendent of the California School for the Deaf, said a message received from Superintendent William J. McClure of the Florida School bore the information that Bob Greenmun had passed away early in the morning as the result of a car-train crash.

We were stunned. All of a sudden, the years I had worked with Bob, the enjoyment of a close and loyal friendship, the association that had provided stimulation and instilled confidence, all had ended in a flash, reverting in an instant from living reality to treasured memory.

It had happened that early in April I had decided to clean out files of personal correspondence which had accumulated in my office at home during all the years I was an official of the National Association of the Deaf. It included letters from Bob Greenmun, folder after folder. I discarded these letters with reluctance. As I went through Bob's files, I would pause here and there to read again some of his matchless language. Certain letters I thought I should keep, but this time I was cleaning up for good, and the final decision after each nostalgic pause was to discard everything. Now Bob is gone and I have not a single letter to remind me of the hundreds I received from him, or from which to quote as I try to write this tribute to a friend.

Bob Greenmun first began to attract nationwide attention with his editorials in the **Ohio Chronicle** when he was a teacher in the Ohio School for the Deaf some thirty years ago. A gifted and fluent

writer, he came out each week with impressive comment on all phases of life in the world of the deaf. He was probably the widest read and the most frequently quoted writer of his day. In his desire to help the cause of the deaf, he was cognizant of the efforts and objectives of the National Association of the Deaf, and he wrote brilliant editorial essays on the value of national unity, urging the deaf of the nation to support their Association. I remember his editorials well, for at that time I was secretary-treasurer of the Association and I appreciated the opinions he expressed with regard to members who neglected their dues payments. Bob first became officially associated with the NAD as a member of the publicity committee.

As one of the most articulate representatives of the younger generation, Bob was invited to speak at the convention of the NAD in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1946. His topic was, "Toward a Greater NAD," and he outlined activities and objectives which would strengthen the Association. Essentially, his speech was a call for united support among all the deaf.

The NAD at that time was suffering from numerous handicaps. After 66 years of existence, it was not solidly established. Its home office was wherever the president happened to reside, and his kitchen table was his office desk. Even so, it had a record of worthy accomplishments, compiled mostly by the individual efforts of dedicated officials, rather than by the power of a national organization. It had \$59.99 in its general working fund and some \$14,700 in an endowment fund which had been established many years before for the purpose of eventually fi-

nancing a home office. World War II had just ended and all other activities throughout the country had been more or less curtailed. Bob sounded the battle cry for renewed activity with the following paragraph in his speech:

"Last Sunday a bomb dropped in Bikini atoll. We were told by many weak sisters that this bomb would mean the end of the world, the earth would split, the waters evaporate, mankind vanish. Our little old world was not in the least harmed. We have been told that a bomb is about to drop on the NAD, that its days are numbered, that this convention will be its last. The NAD will be as little impressed by the weak sisters with this defeatist philosophy as the world was by the atom bomb."

Many others present did not believe the days of the NAD were numbered. I was one of them. It was my theory that the NAD should shore up the weaknesses in its organization and build from within. It had striven for years to serve the cause of the deaf when it lacked the facilities to provide adequate service. I recommended curtailing most of the Association's welfare activities for a period of time and concentrate on the establishment of a home office with a full-time working staff. With that objective as my platform I accepted nomination to the presidency and Bob Greenmun was elected secretary-treasurer. Little did we know that we had effected an official relationship that would keep us in close communion for 18 years, and weld a friendship that will live on in happy memory.

I do not believe there are or have



CINCINNATI CONVENTION—Left: B. B. Burnes, Ray Stallo, Bob and LeRoy Duning find something amusing at the Cincinnati convention. It was probably Stallo's elegant beard. Right: Bob at the left with NAD officials and Governor Lausche of Ohio at the Cincinnati banquet. Others, left to right, are Gordon Kannappell, Governor Lausche, Marcus Kenner, LeRoy Duning, B. B. Burnes and David Peikoff.



Bob functions as secretary at his last NAD convention, Washington, D. C., 1964. The speaker is a city welcoming official and Dr. Elizabeth Benson is the interpreter.

been two other men who could work together in closer harmony than that which Bob Greenmun and I enjoyed during our 18 years in NAD office. There were periods of intense activity when we communicated almost daily. At times when personal correspondence was not essential, I still heard from him regularly in official memoranda received at the NAD office.

We saw eye to eye on all the issues. I remember occasions when I consulted with him on certain decisions and he remarked that he had the same thing in mind. And Bob frequently made decisions and stated opinions which I had in my own mind, only he expressed them more clearly than I could have. His letters and his official communications were marvels of grammatical accuracy. I never detected a grammatical error in anything he wrote, except what he inserted deliberately for emphasis or flavor. His style of language was strong and vivid when he wanted it to be, and entertaining and amusing when he dwelt in a lighter vein. In all our work together, Bob and I never had a serious difference. If he was ever impatient with me, he never showed it, and I appreciated his helpful efforts, his counsel and his unwavering loyalty.

Our activities in the NAD brought Bob and me together on numerous occasions at conventions and workshops and other meetings. On a few occasions we were able to get together without our official assignments and enjoy each other's company. We had many common interests. We both were sightseers and browsers and slummers, and we enjoyed many a relaxing hour in Chicago, New York, Washington, New Orleans, San Francisco, and even Berkeley and St. Augustine, on ventures some of which were stimulating to the intellect and others perhaps degrading to the character.

Bob took one more fling at public service after completing his tour of duty with the NAD. He served a term as treasurer of American Instructors of the Deaf and that brought him to the AID convention in Berkeley in June 1969. He

stayed at our home in Oakland. I was recovering from an eye operation and the landscape was something of a blur, but Bob drove my car and we toured San Francisco and other Bay Area scenes. He didn't know where he was going and I could not read the street signs, but he spelled out the names of the streets as we passed them and I was able to direct him to where we wished to go. At the end of the convention he flew off to New York to meet his wife, Roe, his son, Jimmy and wife, Judy, and a new grandson born while Bob was here, the fourth of Jimmy's and Judy's children. I was never to see him again.

Bob's interests were many and varied. He lived a full life. He enjoyed poetry and music, and at nocturnal gatherings with his friends he was noted for his recitation in the language of signs of verses and songs he remembered from the days when he could hear. Here is one he liked to quote:

SHARE THE LIGHT

I met a stranger in the night
Whose light had ceased to shine.
I paused and let him light
His lamp from mine.
A tempest came up in the night
And shook the world about,
And when the wind was gone
My lamp was out.
But back to me the stranger came,
His lamp was glowing fine!
He held the precious flame
And lighted mine!

—Lou Woodrum

Bob was not always a model of congeniality. On occasions when things went wrong, he could be a very moody person. NAD conventions almost always proved an ordeal for him. Besides keeping the minutes and directing registration activities, he was beset at all hours of the day and night by members and hangers-on with countless questions and requests for one thing and another. He had unlimited patience with people who had reasonable questions and needed enlightenment, but he could not abide negligence

or carelessness or inefficiency on the part of individuals who should know better. He could take all the inevitable convention inconveniences and distractions in stride, but a careless blunder by someone who should not blunder would cause him to lose his cool and then he was difficult to deal with. His lamp was out! On such occasions, there was nothing to do but give him time to ride out the storm, which never took long.

During the St. Louis convention in 1957, Bob was in agony. He and I had arrived a day or two early, as we always did, to consult on the program and to get things organized. The night before the opening ceremonies we were walking down the street from the hotel looking for a place to eat, when Bob suddenly doubled up in pain. We shuffled along until we found a restaurant and went in so he could sit down and perhaps ease his pain. But the pain did not ease and Bob could not eat, so I helped him back to the hotel and called a doctor. It was a hernia. We took him to a hospital and the doctors worked him over and got the hernia under control. They said he probably could weather the convention but an operation would be necessary as soon as possible. So Bob struggled through the convention in pain and misery and as soon as it ended he flew home to Florida and had his operation.

Bob was a teacher of mathematics and he was fascinated by the subject. As a mathematics teacher, myself, I had the pleasure of attending a summer institute for mathematics teachers at Gallaudet College along with Bob. At the end of each day we would get together and discuss mathematics. We were intrigued by certain oddities of the subject, such as the famous old problems which had never been solved, irrational numbers, unusual formulas and so on. We knew we could do little with them, but we enjoyed discussing them.

We were together on a workshop committee at Ball State University responsible for setting up a curriculum guide for high school mathematics. Bob's assignment



Roe and Bob Greenmun, taken at the NAD's Miami convention in 1962.

was a unit of geometry and it was necessary to write a description of the unit and how to teach it. He sat through a hot and humid afternoon in his dormitory room with a borrowed typewriter and batted it out in his neat and flawless style, submitting to the mathematics professor in charge a paper that required no corrections, no revising and no editing.

On another occasion I saw Bob bat out a paper in similar fashion. At a workshop in Berkeley sponsored by the NAD he was present as treasurer of the Association, but he was not on the program. We found, though, that we needed a speech on a certain topic, so we asked Bob to fill in. He sat down at my typewriter at my home and proceeded to pound out one of the best papers presented at the meeting. Incidentally, someone told me that the editorials he wrote long ago were batted out the same way. Bob had things so well-organized in his mind that putting them on paper was a mere formality.

Bob taught for a while in Rome, New York, and while he was there he became interested in target shooting with a pistol. As with everything he undertook, he pursued it to perfection. He acquired some three or four of the finest pistols made, along with equipment to make or load bullets, and he had an electrician devise a signal box with lights to inform him on the range when the order came to fire. I know little about shooting and I cannot go into detail as to Bob's pistol proficiency, but before he was through with it he was ranked by the National Rifle Association high among the best marksmen in the United States. The association has five classifications of shooters, I believe, and Bob was in the classification next to the top. In recent years he had abandoned shooting because of bursitis in his shoulder, probably caused or aggravated by the jolts of thousands of shots on the target range. In his St. Augustine home he had a display case filled with some 150 ribbons and medals and trophies he had won in numerous tournaments.

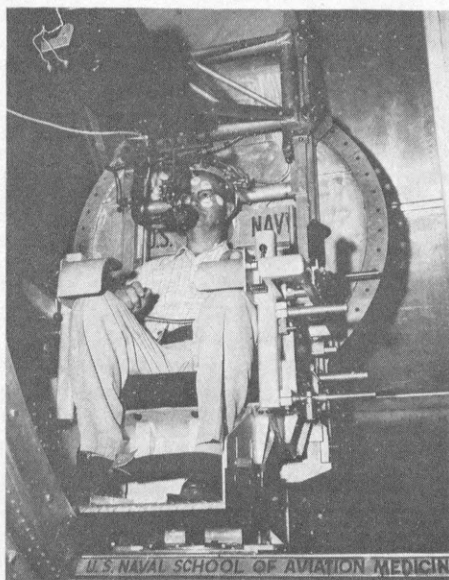
The experience Bob probably enjoyed



Bob enjoyed spoofing on occasions. At the Cincinnati convention of the NAD in 1955, NAD officials were dressed in these outlandish costumes as "Queens" of the NAD. Bob stands between Gordon Kannapell on the left and Dave Peikoff.



Bob enters an Air Force plane for an experience with weightlessness. With him is Jerald Jordan of Gallaudet College.



Bob Greenmun strapped in position in the human disorientation device. This machine rotates both vertically and horizontally.

most, and one that developed into one of the great interests of his life, was his participation in the Space Program at the Naval Aerospace Medical Institute in Pensacola, where research is conducted essential to preparation of the astronauts for flights into space. Bob learned there that it was not by the output of his keen mind or the skill of his strong hands, but by the offering of his useless ears that he could contribute most to the cause of humanity.

Like all the deaf whose deafness is the result of inner ear damage, Bob had some difficulty in maintaining his balance, especially in the dark. He suffered the same inconveniences we all have experienced and, like the rest of us, he felt somewhat compensated by the fact that the same affliction which had upset his equilibrium had rendered him unsusceptible to seasickness. He was not quite like the rest of us, however, for his deafness was of a slightly different type. With most of us, the destruction within our inner ears was

caused by meningitis, but Bob's deafness resulted from mastoiditis, for which he had undergone surgery on two occasions. With most of us, the semicircular canals within our inner ears are defective, but in Bob's case they were completely defunct. I believe his canals had been removed entirely, and this made him a deaf person of a slightly different stripe, from a medical viewpoint. This fact, plus his ability to understand involved directions and to write flawless reports, made him a valuable asset to the research program at Pensacola. A number of deaf persons have participated in the testing program there, but Bob was the "regular."

That phase of the Pensacola studies in which Bob, and other deaf, was involved, consists of investigation of the functions of the inner ear and their significance in space flight. An astronaut in space performs under conditions entirely different from those of terrestrial environment. He has no horizon on which to fix his sight



Bob and other subjects are congratulated by Captain Hunley of the Navy as they emerge from the centrifuge.

and determine his physical position. He must adjust to visual illusions and weightlessness, and he may be susceptible to motion sickness. The object of the research program was to discover or determine the functions of the organs in the inner ear and their possible relation to conditions in space flight. Deaf subjects were tested along with hearing subjects, comparisons made and conclusions reached which helped send men to the moon.

Bob enjoyed his experiments at Pensacola. On one occasion he spent several days in the centrifuge, a revolving room which never ceased its whirling. The subjects around him with normal hearing dropped out with motion sickness, but Bob came out of it showing no effects except some unsteadiness in his legs. He underwent tests in a tilt box in complete darkness, and he sat through experiments in another machine which rotated both vertically and horizontally at the same time. He spent one night riding an express elevator up and down the Empire State Building in New York. He experienced weightlessness in aerial maneuvers, and he rode through a violent storm on a small boat off the coast of Nova Scotia. For 28 hours they battled the heaving sea and 40-knot wind, and it was so cold that ice encrusted the superstructure. Bob and his deaf companions suffered only from fear and imbalance, while most of the others on the boat were both scared and severely sick.

Dr. Ashton Graybiel, director of the Naval Aerospace Medical Institute, a retired Navy captain and an outstanding authority on space medicine, graciously sent me a number of reports on the investigation of inner ear functions. From these papers I have assembled my brief resume of Bob's activities. Of Bob, himself, Dr. Graybiel wrote as follows:

"Bob Greenmun was a gracious gentleman of great integrity who was self-disciplined to a very high degree. The fact that he played an important role in life in a society of

men not handicapped by deafness makes his accomplishments outstanding feats of personal effort, which were a source of inspiration to all of us who knew him. Bob was one of a few elite persons with bilateral labyrinthine defects, our so-called L-D subjects, who participated in a series of experiments over the past fifteen years. These experiments were designed to demonstrate differences between persons with and without the organs of equilibrium. Usually, this involved exposure in laboratory devices or in aircraft or ships which stimulated the vestibular organs in unusual patterns. In normal persons such stimuli evoked unusual vestibular responses and motion sickness, but of course in our L-D subjects the responses evoked were much different, and none was of vestibular origin. Bob enjoyed these experiments and was quick to learn how to perform the various tasks required and was always able to express in a lucid manner his experiences based on introspection. His tragic death was a real loss to us from the professional viewpoint and an even greater loss to us from the standpoint of an admired friend of long standing."

On April 11, Apollo 13 took off on its almost-disastrous journey toward the moon. Bob Greenmun sat before the television set in his comfortable St. Augustine home and watched the blast-off. As soon as the Apollo was off the screen, Bob started to town to purchase some peat moss Roe wanted for her flower garden. On the way to town the Florida East Coast railroad crosses the highway and there a freight train on the Jacksonville-Miami run struck Bob's car, right by Bob's side. There was still life in his battered body, but he died in the hospital 11 hours later.

How it happened, we shall never know. Bob was an experienced and capable driver. He was a graduate of the New York State Motor Vehicle Department

course in driver training, and he directed driver training at the Florida School for several years. He always kept his cars in top condition. Friends in Florida who had ridden with Bob told me he invariably slowed down at that crossing.

Trees line the railroad on the north side of the highway and a driver coming from the west cannot see a train approaching from the north until he is near the crossing. Signal light posts stand at the crossing, on both sides of the track, but there was some question as to whether the lights operated properly. A traffic officer investigating the accident said it appeared that Bob had seen the train and tried to stop, sliding onto the rails.

However it happened, Bob is gone. Roe, a teacher in the Florida School, will carry on. Their son, James Ivan, is at the beginning of a promising career as an analyst for Standard Oil Company, in the New York office. Bob took immense pride in Jimmy's progress. A straight-A student throughout his school and college days, he graduated from high school in St. Augustine and from the University of Florida in engineering. Judy was his high school sweetheart.

Funeral services for Bob were at the Ancient City Baptist Church on April 15 and he was buried in a new and beautiful memorial park southwest of the city. The Reverend Carson Brittain read a eulogy referring to Bob's teaching career, his services to the deaf community and his participation in the space program. He ended with the words, "This was truly a great man."

Indeed he was, and a great guy.

Schuchman Acting Dean At Gallaudet College

John S. Schuchman of Arlington, Va., will assume the duties of acting dean of Gallaudet College on September 1, President E. C. Merrill, Jr. has announced. Schuchman, currently an associate professor of history at Gallaudet, will fill the vacancy caused by Dr. George C. Detmold's resignation.

The acting dean has been on the faculty of the history department at Gallaudet since 1967. Prior to that he was a teaching associate in the history department at Indiana University.

The new administrator earned his bachelor's degree from Butler University; his master's degree from Indiana University; a Juris Doctor degree from Georgetown University Law Center; and his doctorate degree from Indiana University.

Schuchman is the son of deaf parents and is originally from Indianapolis. He is a member of the American Historical Association and Phi Alpha Theta scholarship society.

A member of the curriculum committee at Gallaudet, his interests include constitutional and legal history and he is currently working on an article on the political behavior of the judiciary in the Dorr Rebellion.

Deaf Candidates Make Strong Bid For Federal Prize

By J. PHILIP BOHART

The Outstanding Handicapped Federal Employee of the Year for this year has been named and, among the 10 finalists for this coveted honor, three are deaf. Dr. Jay Justin Basch, Mrs. Francis B. Garcia and Ralph Harwood were among those who were honored in a March 1970 ceremony in the U. S. Department of Commerce Auditorium, just two blocks from the White House.

The "top winner," selected from a remarkable group of people who are winners all, was Robert L. Smith, a quadruple amputee, a United States combat veteran of the Korean War and a computer programmer with the Veterans Administration. His fantastic rehabilitation effort, his success on the job, his devotion to his wife and their four children, his tireless efforts as a volunteer counseling young amputees in the effective use of prosthetic devices—these are all part of Bob Smith's inspiring story. He is a most deserving recipient of this title and this honor.

The award was conceived by the Inter-agency Advisory Group Committee on Selective Placement Programs. The 14 members of this committee envisioned an annual award program which would focus attention on the job capabilities of handicapped persons already employed by the Federal government. This generally increases awareness of their valuable contributions, publicizes Federal career opportunities available to other handicapped persons, and, perhaps most importantly, offers still more evidence that the handicapped are able to perform top-quality work—both in government and in private industry.

The U. S. Civil Service Commission formally established this new nationwide recognition program in October of 1968, making the criterion for candidates "... exceptional job performance ... in 'spite of severely limiting physical factors.'" Ten finalists are selected each year from handicapped employees nominated by Federal departments and agencies.

The award was made for the first time in ceremonies at the Commerce Auditorium on March 25, 1969. Vice President Spiro T. Agnew was the main speaker on this occasion and he presented a plaque to the winner, Miss Katherine A. Niemeyer, chief dietitian at a Veterans Administration hospital in New Jersey. All 10 finalists were given individual citations, presented by Robert E. Hampton, chairman of the Civil Service Commission.

At this year's ceremony, Civil Service Commissioner James E. Johnson presented certificates to each of the nominees. In addressing the large crowd on hand for the event, Commissioner Johnson said, "We stand awed in the presence of those whom we are to honor—for each of their efforts exemplifies the type of

accomplishments we all hold as goals for ourselves. Many of our award programs emphasize and highlight productivity and contributions to the furtherance of the Federal service. But the criteria used in selecting the ten nominees for Outstanding Handicapped Federal Employee go far beyond these standards to include community involvement, a concern for others, and a desire to overcome adversities. These attributes certainly serve as finely polished models for us all."

Harold Russell, chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped and a spectacularly successful "handicapped worker" himself, represented President Nixon in presenting the 1970 plaque to Bob Smith.

The competition this year was formidable. Among the 10 finalists were two Ph.D.s, five master's degrees and seven bachelor's degrees. The group included three chemists, an agency director, several supervisors and three women. The nominees hail from hometowns scattered all over this land—from Jamestown, North Dakota, to Chester, South Carolina, and from Davenport, Oklahoma, to Baker, Oregon. They're employed at Federal installations from Washington, D. C., to San Antonio, Texas; from Pennsylvania to New Mexico.

Deaf Candidates Outstanding

The three deaf persons among the honorees for 1970 are highly individualistic people. Their stories are worth recounting in some detail.

Jay Justin Basch was born deaf. In 1948, he graduated with high honors from the Pennsylvania School for the Deaf. In 1956, he received a B.A. degree from the University of Pennsylvania. Shortly after graduation, Jay entered the Federal service as a chemist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Wyndmoor, Pennsylvania. While employed there, he continued his education at night, despite his deafness and a restricted speech capability. In 1960, he received an M.S. degree from Drexel Institute of Technology and, in 1968, was awarded the Ph.D. degree from Temple University. Dr. Basch is one of only a handful of congenitally deaf individuals in the entire United States who have achieved this distinction.

During the past 12 years, Dr. Basch has co-authored twenty scientific publications relating to biochemical and biophysical research on concentrated milk products.

Not one to rest placidly on the record of his own accomplishments, Dr. Basch has turned some of his time and energy to helping others. He has made numerous appearances before professional groups, including the Delaware Valley Counseling Service for the Deaf, the Pennsylvania School for the Deaf Alumni and the Pennsylvania School for the Deaf Honorary Society. In December 1968, he was presented the Laurent Clerc Award by the Clerc Literary Association of Philadelphia

in recognition of his fine work. In 1969, he received an Academic Achievement Award from the Pennsylvania School for the Deaf Alumni.

The contributions Dr. Basch has made to his community and to his friends and associates help to illuminate the statement that it is ability that counts, not disability.

Mrs. Francis B. Garcia was struck down by poliomyelitis at age four and by a serious accident at age five. These twin tragedies left her deaf and mute and totally blind in one eye.

Born in North Dakota, she attended the North Dakota School for the Deaf at Devils Lake. After spending 10 years working as a dry cleaner and presser for various private firms, she entered the Federal service in 1961—through the competitive register. She has never used her multiple disabilities to obtain any special employment considerations and has always been determined to advance on the basis of her own merits.

During her early employment, Mrs. Garcia found that some of her co-workers were slow to accept her handicaps and, consequently, to accept her. However, her good disposition, a willingness to help others, her keen sense of humor and her ability to meet and even to exceed production standards have overcome this resistance and she is today a real asset to the morale of her work group. In 1963, she was promoted to a presser job with the Sandia Base Laundry, Defense Atomic Support Agency, Albuquerque, New Mexico. In 1967, she received a cash award and certificate for a beneficial suggestion that led to improved laundry techniques.



Dr. Jay Austin Basch (left), a chemist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is honored as one of the 10 finalists for the title "Outstanding Handicapped Federal Employee of the Year." Here a plaque is being presented to Dr. Basch by U.S. Civil Service Commissioner James E. Johnson (right). Dr. Frank R. Sentil, Deputy Administrator for Marketing and Nutrition, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, escorted Dr. Basch at the awards ceremony.

Mr. Bohart is Chief of the Manpower Sources Division, Bureau of Recruiting and Examining, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.



Ralph Harwood (left), deaf since age 8 but able to speak, "Cracks the quip" for an appreciative Commissioner Johnson. Also participating in the award ceremony is Major General Thomas Scott, U.S. Army, Deputy Director of the Defense Supply Agency, Mr. Harwood's employing agency.

Although a busy housewife and mother of two teenage daughters, Mrs. Garcia has given enthusiastically of her spare time to the Parent-Teacher Association and to the Sun Club for the Deaf, and she has served as a charity fundraiser for the combined Federal campaign. Through her example of industry, dependability and cooperation, Mrs. Garcia has shown that hiring the handicapped is truly "an investment that pays."

Ralph Harwood led a normal life until the age of eight, when he contracted spinal meningitis resulting in a total loss of hearing. Although Ralph has never had a physical speech impediment, he has had to learn to perfect his speech without benefit of hearing.

In his 27 years of Federal employment Mr. Harwood has received several well-earned promotions. He is presently a chemist with the Industrial Liaison Section of the Defense Supply Agency, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He has gained the respect, admiration and complete cooperation of the private contractors with

whom he works as a DSA representative. Ralph has developed a reputation for consideration and tactfulness in his work relationships. His *joie de vivre* was quite apparent during his stay in the Nation's Capital for the ceremony, the White House tour and other related activities.

His outstanding efforts on the job have been recognized through three Sustained Superior Performance Awards and by letters of appreciation and commendation.

Ralph has taken a leading role in advocating further consideration of hiring of the handicapped by public and private employers. He serves as a member of the National Association of the Deaf's Civil Service Committee, where he is now working on a project "to promote civil service employment of the deaf." He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society for Advancement of the Deaf and was also a participant in the Pennsylvania Governor's Conference for Employment of the Handicapped. Ralph Harwood, as is so often the case with handicapped people, is strongly motivated toward helping others, despite his own disability.

We congratulate the 10 finalists for this year. We congratulate, for a job very well done, each of the nominees from the various Federal agencies. We thank them all, nominees and finalists, for representing to the public at large the many thousands of handicapped men and women doing such dedicated and efficient work throughout the Federal establishment. These are success stories that must be told, and told often—for with the telling we encourage newly disabled persons to forge ahead with confidence, secure in the knowledge that, after their rehabilitation, society still holds a useful place for them. With the telling of these stories we remind everyone that handicaps tend to disappear when "disabled" people are intelligently matched to jobs they **can** do—never mind about the jobs they can't do. And, finally, with the telling of these stories so rich in human inspiration, we all manage to see **ourselves** in a different light. The world seems a little brighter and we all resolve to try a little harder.



Mrs. Francis B. Garcia, an employee with the Defense Atomic Support Agency in New Mexico, is congratulated by Commissioner Johnson on reaching the ranks of the 10 finalists for this year's award. Mrs. Garcia's escort is Brigadier General Richard M. Scott, USAF, Deputy Director, Operations and Administration, DASA.

Foreign News

By YERKER ANDERSSON

Scandinavia—The rehabilitation counselors (mostly hearing) and social workers (mostly deaf) had a meeting, the Second Scandinavian Conference of Rehabilitation Counselors and Social Workers for the Deaf, in Copenhagen, Denmark, Norway, Denmark and Sweden participated in this meeting. The rehabilitation counselors in these countries usually try to place deaf applicants in factories and other places while the social workers, employed by the national association of the deaf, advise clubs for the deaf and give information about welfare programs to needy deaf families. The topics discussed there were higher education for the deaf and the difficulty of getting qualified interpreters.

Bulgaria—In its annual report, the Bulgarian association of the deaf announced that totally 13 factories have been established in Bulgaria. The deaf were encouraged to work at these factories. Even apartment buildings near factories were owned by the association. The factories offered a variety of products and printing and repair shops were also built.

Finland—The Finnish parliament removed the last obstacle for the congenitally deaf to marry each other. In the past years no persons could legally marry each other if their deafness was inherited. **Kuurojen Lehti**, the official organ of the Finnish association of the deaf, noted that the American research findings indicated that inherited deafness could occur not only in deaf families but also in hearing families.

India—According to **Mook-Dhwani**, the bi-monthly organ of the All India Federation of the Deaf, there are about 100 schools for the deaf and about 3 million deaf children in India.

Denmark—The Home for the Aged Deaf celebrated its 100th anniversary.

Sweden—Tore Asander, a deaf Swedish owner of fruit stores, made a car trip from Finland to Leningrad, Russia. It took him four hours to drive from Valimaa, a Russian border town, to Leningrad. He visited the club for the deaf there. He reported that the club had its own building with 15 rooms, an auditorium with 200 seats, "TV-room" with 100 seats and a library with 22,000 volumes. Plays were given twice a month and a movie show every Wednesday. Mr. Asander found the plays of high quality.

In the conference room a large picture of the wife of Lenin was hung, which was explained by the fact that Mrs. Lenin was the patron of Leningrad Club for the Deaf and was responsible for acquiring the building for the club. The club board consisted of three hearing and four deaf persons.

3M NAD Convention
Hotel Leamington
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA
July 26-August 1, 1970

Education And Rehabilitation Of The Deaf—A Candid Viewpoint

By DR. THOMAS A. MAYES

In the past few years you and I have had a chance to move around a lot more than in the past. We've had opportunities to attend any number of conferences, workshops, symposia and the like, dealing with education and rehabilitation of the deaf, to observe new programs and to listen to many, many speakers. Of all the speakers I've listened to, many were very good, very inspiring. However, there is a growing number who seem to fall into a category, a stereotype. They are the kind of speakers who almost always end their speeches something like this:

"And now, ladies and gentlemen, let me say in conclusion that it has been a great ah pleasure to point out to you some of the overriding problems we face in this ah noble field of endeavor. However, it is not for me to foretell what fate may befall us in the ah dark and distant future or to say which road we should take from here . . ." and on and on.

These fellows are always very glib in talking about problems, but they're never very helpful with the answers.

Today you are in for a rare treat. I stand before you as a man who after less than four years in the business is beginning to get his feet wet and already knows all of the answers. I congratulate Dr. Schein and his committee for having made such a wise choice in selecting me as a speaker. All of you who agree with what I have to say are cordially invited to join me in Room 123 for refreshments beginning at eight o'clock. If you don't like what I have to say, I'll meet you in the parking lot back of the motel at 10:30.

It happens that I have done my homework. I have talked with deaf people in communities large and small all over the country, and I have a good sampling of their thinking. Among these were factory workers, school teachers, housewives, executives, social workers and rehabilitation counselors, college students, skilled mechanics, janitors, retired people and successful people as well as social outcasts. They were people of different ages, different backgrounds, but there is a great deal of uniformity in what they have to say.

They, or rather **we**, speak out in a general tone of optimism, but not without anger.

A few years ago you would have called me a militant. You'd say, "Watch this fellow. Keep your guard up. He's dangerous." Today it's different. Today it is fashionable to protest, to demand, finagle, to insult the establishment. So, as I move along, let's not be thin-skinned.

We as deaf people realize we face much greater educational and vocational opportunity now than we did a generation ago, and that we stand an even greater chance to improve ourselves and

modify a not so proud public image which has stigmatized us for centuries. We realize also we've got to do most of the work ourselves and that we're capable of working much harder, of being more effective world changers than we have been. We feel that the Federal government has been especially benevolent in recent years, more understanding of the problems of the disadvantaged than is true among responsible people at the local level. The government-sponsored conferences and workshops we have had in recent years covering the various aspects of deafness—mental health, communications, vocational preparation, rehabilitation, etc., are beginning to pay off. We are beginning to be heard and better understood. We think that more than anyone else Mary Switzer and Boyce Williams have made these changes possible. There are many other people who have had the wisdom to take a deep sobering look at education and rehabilitation problems and are helping us to find realistic answers. There are more who feel we have a right to be wholesome, well-adjusted deaf people and not pale imitations of so-called normal people, as Ben Hoffmeyer puts it.

A month or so ago a professor of philosophy, Abraham Kaplan of the University of Michigan, gave a talk to our group of teacher-interns in Flint. He spoke about what he called the "crisis of indifference." It is a crisis of apathy, inactivism and alienation of ourselves from other human beings, and he describes it as the biggest, most problematical crisis of our time. And just coincidentally he put a finger on something that's been bugging us for a long time.

We often think there are still some people involved in the education and rehabilitation of the deaf who lack an in-depth understanding of the problems involved, and some who refuse to understand, who fail to grasp our values, and who at times try to force their values on us either in biased detachment or by clear design. Take for example the man who came to our town some years ago to take over the management of an important social agency which dealt with, among other things, the social and vocational problems of deaf people. He had been in town three weeks when the local newspaper sent a reporter around to interview him.

The reporter asked the routine questions—how was he catching on, had he met the proper people, et cetera. Yes, indeed, the new man replied—he had been interviewed by the local TV station, had lunch at Rotary, joined the country club, played poker with the boys at the Elks.

Had he visited the ghetto? No. Had he talked to the people at the union? No. Had he visited the deaf social club? No. Had he talked with teachers, employers, to the parents? Well, no, but he hoped to find time pretty soon.

We think there are still a few profes-

sionals of this type in the business. They mean well, we suppose, but they're looking the wrong way and giving the wrong answers.

We dislike also the preponderance of clinical people who look upon us not as human beings like themselves, but as laboratory specimens. We dislike the M.D.'s who write in their referrals: "Deaf mute, white, male, age 37 . . ."

We are annoyed also by people who come into the education and rehabilitation fields with only a perfunctory interest. They bring with them what we might call the "stewardess syndrome." They are outwardly warm and invariably greet us brightly. They say, "Hello there, how **are** you? How's the family?" They don't really care but they carry out the pretense anyway, more ritualistic than anything else, doing what is expected of them but seldom fostering any genuine, meaningful human relationships. You find a lot more true human compassion in the Salvation Army than in some schools and social agencies.

You think we're sensitive? Of course, we're sensitive, and speaking of sensitivity, I'll bet I am the only man in the world who can step on a wad of chewing gum with bare feet and tell what flavor it is.

We would like to see more opportunity at the administrative level for deaf people in local, state and Federal programs. We think we have among us people with the maturity, sense of responsibility, the wisdom and ability to fill many existing positions. We feel that deaf persons now heading national programs, for example, Boyce Williams, Mervin Garretson, Fred Schreiber, Terry O'Rourke, Al Pimentel, are doing superlative jobs. Roy Holcomb and Herb Larson are among deaf persons holding administrative positions in public school systems. We'd like to see trained and capable deaf executives in hearing and speech centers, and we want United Fund—or Red Feather—to wake up to the fact that some of their agencies just aren't doing a very creditable job. They are spending public money with very little awareness of the problems of the population they purport to serve. They often operate on policies set down by boards with very little realistic information about deafness. There are indeed some very effective hearing and speech centers in some of our larger communities, but by and large these organizations are and have been for years the laughing stock of the deaf community. They say they are changing and that change must come slowly. I'm not sure I agree. They are foolishly wasting money contributed by a well-meaning public.

We want more administrators in our schools, universities and related public agencies who read something besides the **Volta Review**. We think more people should read the **American Annals of the Deaf** and **THE DEAF AMERICAN**. We

think more people should read Ben Hoffmeyer. More people should also read McCay Vernon, Larry Newman, Kay Meadows. Also, don't forget to read Tom Mayes.

Wilbur Cohen, former secretary for Health, Education and Welfare, remarked in a speech in Flint a month ago that he had learned a lot from his son who had just finished law school. He said he discovered that lawyers are trained to study both sides of every issue before they take a stand on one side or another. We could use more lawyer-types in education and rehabilitation program for the deaf . . . people who will take a good hard look at the facts and put their prejudices aside. It should not be the popular thing in this business to hate one another.

We want more relevancy in education—all areas of education. We think many schools are doing wonderful, progressive work. But on a broad national scale, there is much to be done.

Not so many years ago education at almost any level could be discussed with a great deal of understanding and agreement. Educational improvement was relatively simple, reflecting changes which were generally extensions of or additions to existing programs, and once the educational needs of a school or a school system had been identified, recommendations were rather obvious and seldom debated.

Recent years however have seen a very definite shift in attitudes of the general public toward education. There is a wider range of expectation in the community about what schools should be should do and there has also been a corresponding increase in sensitivity on the part of education as to what the community needs. As a result, speaking about education in general, the community and the schools are coming closer and closer together with increased understanding and consequently a higher and higher level of relevancy.

Special education, however, is almost as far removed from the interest of the lay community now as it was 50 years ago; almost a world apart. While some state residential schools have strong public and community relations programs and maintain excellent ties with parents and alumni, others do not. Unless educators, administrators, universities and teacher training programs are going to get down to the nitty-gritty everyday problems of deafness and make honest assessments of the status of deaf people then they are not going to be very relevant, and irrelevance in education is false economy.

We need more parent involvement in the planning of educational programs. This is happening in the public schools and it is not really so painful as some administrators had feared because well informed parents are not hard to work with. Schools should also involve rehabilitation agencies, industrial firms and employers in the planning of school programs. All this, we think, is mandatory if we're going to move ahead.

We also want more programs which

will reach deaf children when they are very, very young, and we need better identification systems, better informed hospitals, better informed pediatricians. I don't think it's too early to start the formal education of some deaf children when they are only a year old if parents can get the right counseling and if we can help to develop stimulating learning environments in and around the home. It's time children learned a lot more on their mother's knee than what a boney knee feels like, and fortunately we're making headway in preschool education across the country. Schools are beginning to give programs for these important early learning years the attention and latitude they deserve.

Still, a very important factor in early childhood learning is the need for more understanding between the disciplines of pediatrics and education. Too many problems we have with parents today date back to the first visit to the doctor's office and the first suspicion of deafness. Parents are told in all sincerity, but not always rightly, that a certain course must be taken and rigidly followed, and the lesson which is often planted in their minds at this time is that speech must be the one and only avenue of learning for the child.

Now, this crude beginning has snowballing implications. We have encountered this problem time and again in our parent program in Flint. Parents taking the authoritative word of the family doctor at once become conditioned to expect certain reactions: They look for a hoped-for behavior pattern, not necessarily the natural developmental pattern. They ignore, or rather overlook, behaviorisms of the child that are trying to tell them something. Let me illustrate—if you were walking down Wall Street in New York and dropped a coin on the sidewalk, everyone within 50 feet would stop, turn and listen. A barking dog, on the other hand, would probably attract no attention. This goes to show that human beings usually listen to what they are trained to listen to. On Wall Street it's money. We find the same conditioned reflex among parents who have been told at the beginning that speech is all-important. When the expected and hoped for developments do not occur, they become disenchanted, discouraged.

A small baby is the most sensitive instrument ever created. It can translate a warm touch, a smile, gay laughter or a frown, the sound of anger into messages of approval or rejection. This sensitivity is innate in all babies. When parents force their own hopes and desires against their children's inability to respond, emotional problems develop on both sides, and these problems become realistic learning disabilities.

Time passes. Parents' resentment grows. But they have been so disciplined to impart a given behavior into the child, that any thought of a change in approach brings on a sense of guilt. By the time they've overcome this problem and the trauma which goes with it, the child is

usually of school age, with his best learning years already behind him.

While we're on the subject of education, I'd like to say that many deaf people have some skepticism regarding the quality of some day school programs in smaller communities. We worry about the lack of followup on students when they finish the elementary grades. For example, we know that in a community of around 300,000 people the day school program listed 60 children enrolled at the preschool level and only six in the secondary grades with no convincing explanation for this drop-off. We would like to see more regional schools, providing either residential or day programs with student bodies large enough to justify an adequate curriculum and ability groupings.

We feel that more attention should be given to the overall houseparent situation in residential schools. We want more deaf houseparents who can communicate with children, and we want them to be better trained and better paid than those we have now. We would also like to see a closer relationship between houseparents and teachers and between parents and staff. We think there should be more agreement in program planning, more tie-in between home, school and campus life. We think some residential or institutional programs because of their overstructuring strongly stifle student motivation and deprive kids of an important sense of independence.

I visited the School for the Deaf in New Mexico in Santa Fe last spring. (I have not had the opportunity to visit all the state schools in Region V, and I am sure they all are doing wonderful things here and there in their own way, and the fact that I'm talking about a school in New Mexico should not be interpreted as meaning I don't think there is much to speak of right here at home. I just feel it would be appropriate here to throw in an idea I think is constructive.)

Well, at any rate, down there in New Mexico, the superintendent, Jim Little, took me on a tour through the school. In the girls dormitory building, he took me to a large room with row upon row of clothing racks. On these racks were hundreds of blouses, slacks, skirts, dresses and coats for teenage girls. Jim explained that all these clothes were donated by local merchants. They were brand new. The price tags were still attached. Jim went on to say that many of the children in the school came from poor families and poor homes, and to rectify the situation he had set up an awards system.

Each dormitory room was shared by three girls. When they came to school in the fall they were told they could decorate their rooms to their own liking, their own taste. Three girls could select a color agreeable to all and the school would provide the paint. They could arrange furniture to suit themselves, and so on. If they did a nice job, kept their rooms clean, studied hard and maintained good deportment, they could go into this big storeroom once a month and select for themselves an ensemble from the racks of new clothes. This scheme has been

paying off handsomely in Santa Fe. That school has the best-dressed student body I've seen.

We'd like to see a more flexible exchange of ideas between schools. For example, the seven state-supported or subsidized schools for the deaf in New York are working together on a program of screening and testing all hearing impaired children three to eight years of age to identify multiple learning disabilities. Together they will design innovative teaching materials around their findings. Another example: The Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf in Pittsburgh has introduced a foods preparation and management program for students, a program which seems highly adaptable to almost any other school, and in addition, is an extremely applicable vocational program, considering the growing resort trade.

A committee which was appointed to plan the program for the new Model Secondary School for the Deaf at Gallaudet College recently made a study of academic programs in schools throughout the country. They came up with a number of interesting observations, which might provide guidelines for improvement in our state and local schools. Here are some of them:

1. Instruction in schools for the deaf typically takes place in a highly structured group setting, with interaction between student and teacher, but not between students.

2. Acquisition of information and skills is stressed in curricula for the deaf; development of capacities for creative expression, abstract thinking, aesthetic appreciation, etc., are minimized.

3. Visual interest in educational facilities for the deaf is deliberately limited; there is a notable absence of displays, posters, notices, etc., on the theory that deaf students should not be subjected to visual distraction in their learning environments.

4. Because of their need for security, deaf students see education primarily as a means of getting a job, rather than pursuing intellectual or aesthetic experience, gaining greater understanding of human nature, world problems, etc.; education for the deaf has not succeeded in equipping students to become "citizens of the world" and is ready to experiment with innovative ways of doing so.

Another fact, rather an observation: Outside of the teacher training program at Gallaudet, no training programs exist anywhere for teachers of the deaf at the high school level.

Now let's move into vocational rehabilitation. We think vocational rehabilitation centers need more deaf people or people who can communicate easily with the deaf as counselors. A rehabilitation agency should consult the deaf community or its leaders before hiring a new counselor. An agency head who cannot communicate manually is in no position to judge the proficiency of someone who can.

We would like to see less spoonfeeding of deaf clients by rehabilitation counselors and more thought for developing self-

reliance and independence. We would also like to see less emphasis on case closures and more on quality processing of clients with no time limit for the job.

Vocational rehabilitation needs a much better pay scale if it is to attract more capable people. Also, there should be less red tape in rehabilitation operations than there is. When you buy services, like interpreters' services, it doesn't seem necessary that six or seven months should pass before they get paid. We love our interpreters. We think they're the best thing that's happened to us in ages. We think rehabilitation agencies can and should be able to reciprocate within a reasonable length of time.

The deaf community must be better informed about rehabilitation services. Printed circulars are ineffective for distribution among people with a low verbal range, and neither does a formal lecture with an interpreter always do the job. A counselor who tries to be one of the crowd, who pays social visits when large groups of deaf people gather, usually has the most clients.

The important thing about people being informed is that it saves time, trouble and expense in the long run. For example, the longer a case waits for services, the longer and more difficult the rehabilitation becomes, and time and services cost money.

We want local, regional and state agencies and schools to do a better job of disseminating information from the government and from national organizations. News of these organizations too often ends up on the desks of school administrators and agency heads, and very little pertinent information trickles down to the grassroots. If you took the time to ask around a bit you'd find that very few deaf people know much about the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, of the Professional Rehabilitation Workers with the Adult Deaf (PRWAD), of the National Census now being undertaken by the National Association of the Deaf through a Federal subsidy. You will find that not many people know about the scope of the work being done by the Captioned Films and Instructional Media Center with the USOE in Washington. Darned few understand the function of the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf, whose founding just has to be the most important thing that has happened in our business in the last 50 years.

Finally, I think that as deaf persons we should take a good long look at ourselves. I think we'll discover with very little difficulty that we are not always making the best of our abilities and assets, that opportunity is about to knock our door down these days, and that we'd better take advantage of it now before it passes by.

We aren't adequately responding, for example, to post-secondary learning opportunities at such training centers as Pine Lake and Delgado, or to emerging adult education programs. We aren't falling over ourselves to improve our language skills which happen to be all-

important to job upgrading or occupational advancement. We find plenty of time for bowling but little time for more constructive and lucrative activities.

We have all kinds of assets we seemingly fail to realize. We are living longer, and we are healthier than were our predecessors of a generation or so ago. We have family incomes which are nothing to be ashamed of when held against the national average. We have political freedom which we seldom exercise. We just aren't taking the time to add up our assets.

Very recently a group of deaf people in one of our larger communities were told that the building which had housed their downtown social club for over 30 years would be demolished for an urban renewal project and that they would have to move. They were unable to find a suitable place to rent and began exploring the feasibility of constructing their own building.

When the treasurer and the president went to the bank to discuss the possibility of a loan, the man at the bank asked them what their total assets amounted to. They said they figured around seven or eight thousand, but that they'd have to look into all accounts because money had been invested by different groups, such as the bowling league, the ladies auxiliary, the basketball tournament fund and so on, and that each group kept separate bank books. They went back to the club, opened the safe and began putting together their **total** assets. They were the most surprised people in the world when they found that they were worth—in cash, in land, and a few tangible assets—over \$33,000.

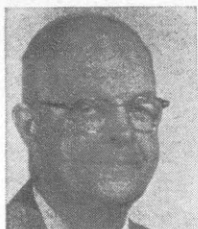
There's a moral here. Most people are worth a lot more than they think they are—in educability, employability, earning power and in their latency for leadership and human good.

Well, I've done enough bitching for today, and I thank you for giving me the time to say this much.

Dr. James N. Orman Retires From Illinois School Staff

Dr. James N. Orman, supervising teacher of the Manual Department of the Illinois School for the Deaf at Jacksonville, retired at the close of the current school year. He had been at the Illinois School for 40 years. Previously he taught in the Arkansas School for the Deaf one year and at the Kansas School for the Deaf four years.

Dr. Orman received his bachelor's degree from Gallaudet College and his master's from the University of Illinois. Gallaudet College also conferred an honorary L.L.D. degree on him. President of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association for the past several years, he is a member of the National Advisory Committee on Education of the Deaf and a member of the Advisory Committee for the National Technical Institute for the Deaf.



Humor

AMONG THE DEAF

By Toivo Lindholm

4816 Beatty Drive, Riverside, California 92506

Some time ago Edna H. Baynes, Talladega, Alabama, sent me a nostalgic reminder of an attempt by the late Howard L. Terry and the late J. F. Meagher in 1942 to form a "penpushers" club of deaf writers. For want of interest and support from the rank and file of the deaf, "The Guild" magazine had a stillborn existence. The mimeographed copy, the first and apparently the last to come off, was editorially beautifully done and covered seven 8½x11 inch pages. The cover contained this gem by the late J. Frederick Meagher:

Princes of pen and paste-pot,
Knights of the sheaf and shears,
Wizards of words that waste not,
Tellers of tales of tears;
Singers of silent sorrow
Gather to feast and chaff!
Troubles may come tomorrow—
Today we can live and laugh!
When "30" (the end) is written
In closing our life's last leaf;
When the pen from our hand is
smitten
At the deadline set by the Chief;
When the last form closes forever,
When we finish our final "sit,"
May the rest write kindly and
clever—
Inditing our brief "obit."

Thanks to all who sent in items for this page, even though in some instances someone else had the jump and had the credit, and copy sent to the editor before I could add credit lines to include late-comers. So far, only four items had repeaters—"Juror Needs One Ear for One-Sided Case," "French Spoken Here in Sign Language," "Psychiatrist is Deaf," "Couple Jitterbugging." All the others, as far as I can recall, had but one contributor each. So don't be discouraged if others might beat you to future items; chances are better than 10 to 1, you'll be the only one, and you'll help keep this page up, and the editor happy, and the readers of the DA interested, and happier.

About 15 years ago Richard and Annie Bagby (telling this anecdote) were driving to a wedding anniversary party. They had a beautiful, luscious 10th anniversary cake on the back seat of the car, their responsibility being to procure the cake for the festive occasion. The frosted cake was richly decorated in colorful flower motif and wording for the occasion—and big enough to serve 50 people.

Coming to a freeway, Richard motioned to Annie to change seats with him and take the steering wheel. Annie at that time was taking driving lessons, and Richard thought she should overcome her fears of the freeways. So Annie, somewhat nervous, did, and started all right

and was coasting along nicely, there being not too much traffic then.

Richard, the instructor, put Annie through the paces, merging into traffic, changing lanes, watching cars front and rear, etc. She was doing nicely—an apt pupil! She was overcoming her fears!

Then Richard, making sure it was safe, said, "Stop," and Annie stepped on the brakes a little too hard. To their consternation, the cake did not brake to a stop, but slid on and down to the floor—a delicious mess!

All past fussy, meticulous efforts on the cake gone to pot! (Is this a pun of a sort?)

The couple found a bakery and bought a nice replacement—lacking proper decoration and desired lettering.

Writes Harry Belsky:

Toulouse-Lautrec, famous painter, lithographer, illustrator, was a cripple. He received drawing lessons from Rene Princeteau, a deaf painter who specialized in pictures of horses and dogs.

Lautrec and Princeteau understood each other through a language of nods, smiles, frowns, but in emergency they used pencil and pad.

Clipping from Harry Belsky, no indication as to source (perhaps a classroom exercise):

PROBLEMS TO DISCUSS

One day, the Kiwanis Club took a group of handicapped children to the circus. Some of them were blind. Some of the were deaf. The blind boys said, "I pity those poor deaf kids. They can't hear the band. They can't hear the roaring of the lions. They can't hear the clumping of the elephants." The deaf boys said, "I pity those poor blind kids. They can't see the clowns. They can't see the animals. They can't see the trapeze artists."

This is a true story. What can it teach us about happiness and cheerfulness, about pity and self-pity?

WHAT WAS BEETHOVEN CHAGRINED ABOUT?

"Flightime," Continental Airlines magazine, showed a picture of a bust of Beethoven with a hearing aid, and cord running from ear to chest. And his countenance showed him to be in a crestfallen attitude.

Has the FFFFFF quit us (Or should I say, Have the FFFFFF quit us)? Almost the last piece in my bag is this from the Anonymous One who claimed to be plural in number by sometimes claiming to be 49½ individuals in composition:

"Education is the ability to describe a bathing beauty without the use of your hands."—Railway Employees Journal.

Newspaper says the blind may "hear sight."

Man goes to the moon. TV live pictures and sound record events instantaneously. Doctors transplant hearts and other physical organs. Deaf "see" sounds. Now the blind "hear" sight. Seems the "impossible" is being attacked—and conquered step by step. Seems Dr. Wonmug's time machine could be a reality. (You remember Alley Oop's Dr. Wonmug, of course?) What new phenomenon next?

Dr. Michael Beddoes, associate professor of electrical engineering at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., developed an "audio reading machine." The sightless may be able to "read" a typed page, using their ears instead of their eyes. Machine called lexiphone (Greek for "word-voice") converts letters, numbers, punctuation marks, etc. into coded sounds. That would seem somewhat similar, after a fashion, to our visual speech indicators that describe lines on screen describing sound in tone, pitch, inflection, etc., whereby the deaf learn to modulate their voices. Both cases: electrical phenomena!

(The March 1968 *American Annals of the Deaf* carries some of such visual speech indicators and methods of speech teaching of the deaf.)

TEN YEARS AGO THIS PAGE . .

"Money talks," said a college professor to his class. "Whenever the eagle screams, we all rush to its call."

"What about deaf people, who would not hear its call?" impishly asked a student.

"Oh," replied the professor, "the dollar signs to them."—Rev. Arthur G. Leisman (1940).

Can you fathom this one?

"National Motorist" had this one:

A woman was accused of shooting her husband fifteen times. The judge looked at the quiet little defendant wonderingly. "Why did it take so many shots?" he asked.

"Well, your honor," explained her lawyer, "my client happens to be hard of hearing."

We have two items apropos the census year (Note the year 1960—not 1970). You may have seen in Time a paragraph where an enumerator doing an elite hotel in Detroit failed to get response from many rooms, only to discover she was at a convention there of some 400 deaf-mutes.

The other item sent me by Julian Singleton, Los Angeles, taken from a recent Post along with a cartoon, was unfunny. An uncouth "census marshal" in antebellum 1860 shocked a family at dinner with, "I just want to know how many of yez is deaf, dumb, blind, insane, and idiotic—likewise how many convicts there is in the family—what all your ages are especially the old woman and the young ladies—and how many dollars the old gentleman is worth!"

National Census Of The Deaf Making Progress

By MARY JANE RHODES and PETER RIES

More than 60 people were in attendance at the Second Annual Meeting of the National Census of the Deaf, held May 12 and 13, on the campus of Gallaudet College. Dr. Jerome Schein, Project Director, welcomed the Census, National Advisory Council, and other participants and expressed optimism at results to date.

Funding approval of \$250,000 for the second year of the proposed four-year Census was announced by Dr. L. Deno Reed, representing the Social and Rehabilitation Service, Department of Health, Education and Welfare. NAD President Robert O. Lankenau spoke briefly on the importance of the Census and requested the cooperation of everyone to help insure the success of this first count of deaf citizens in 40 years.

List-building activities were discussed by Peter Ries, senior research associate. The major activity to date has been focused on collecting lists of names and addresses of deaf people from organizations, agencies and groups of and for the deaf. This has produced more than 200,000 names as of May 1, 1970. The results for each state are shown below. The figures represent the number of names and addresses received from the various states before duplications have been removed.

Alabama	2,595
Alaska	17
Arizona	1,895
Arkansas	595
California	8,408
Colorado	2,422
Connecticut	2,129
Delaware	289
D. C.	2,917
Florida	2,915
Georgia	2,366
Hawaii	205
Idaho	945
Illinois	9,631
Indiana	4,766
Iowa	2,002
Kansas	2,580
Kentucky	1,510
Louisiana	2,784
Maine	662
Maryland	3,214
Massachusetts	4,682
Michigan	6,545
Minnesota	3,538
Mississippi	957
Missouri	7,088
Montana	309
Nebraska	2,863
Nevada	53
New Hampshire	399
New Jersey	5,134
New Mexico	376
New York	17,933
North Carolina	6,240
North Dakota	961
Ohio	5,832
Oklahoma	2,110
Oregon	3,239

Pennsylvania	8,463
Rhode Island	958
South Carolina	1,638
South Dakota	434
Tennessee	2,375
Texas	8,664
Utah	974
Vermont	296
Virginia	5,287
Washington State	2,980
West Virginia	1,004
Wisconsin	12,513
Wyoming	186
(Another 46,892 names have been obtained from national sources.)	

The goal of the Census is that no deaf person be overlooked and intensive efforts are being made to locate deaf people not in the mainstream of deaf life. Mr. Ries pointed out that the Census needs the cooperation of all the deaf community to help locate the members of the deaf population who do not belong to churches, clubs and other social organizations.

Mr. Ries indicated that during the next several months the focus of list-building activities must be on a mass publicity campaign within the deaf community and among hearing people in the population. Mrs. Mary Jane Rhodes was recently employed by the Census to act as director of public relations.

News releases have been sent to all newspapers in six problem states; however, publications of and for the deaf, Governor's Committees on the Employment of the Handicapped, publications related to serving handicapped citizens and other printed media can be used to publicize the Census.

Mailings of posters and handouts were made to all deaf clubs in the country and will be sent to conventions, meetings, tournaments and to other gatherings deaf people will attend. Mrs. Rhodes requested that the deaf community send information about these special events to her.

Special efforts will be made to obtain publicity in trade publications in vocational areas that are known to have a good representation of deaf people. Television and radio will be used to help make the general public aware of Census activities. Preliminary negotiations are underway to obtain services of knowledgeable members of the "Black Community" in publicizing the Census to this segment of the population.

The data is being processed for the Census at Gallaudet College Electronic Processing Center. Jerald Jordan, director, indicated that the work on this big job was moving ahead and that no major problems were foreseen in removing the duplications with the computer.

A major recent development is that the Census has obtained the services of the National Center for Health Statistics to do their general population survey. This agency is part of the Public Health Service

and it conducts a survey of 42,000 households across the nation each year.

The two principal purposes of this survey are to 1) estimate the number of deaf Americans and 2) obtain a basis for comparing those deaf who are on the list with those who are not on the list. Reuben Cohen, statistical consultant for the Census, explained that these purposes would be well-served by having the survey done by an agency with experience and reputation for this kind of work.

The associate project director of the Census, Stanley K. Bigman, briefly described the kinds of information that would be gathered by the Census. When the list-building is completed this December, a brief questionnaire will then be mailed to those on the list to determine if they are deaf. After deafness and a few basic facts have been determined, the names of those who are not deaf will be removed from the list.

More information will be gathered on a very small proportion of those on the "verified" list of deaf. Mr. Bigman indicated that the second day of the meeting would be turned over to the participants for their advice and suggestions on what kinds of information would be most needed on the deaf people in America. His remarks concluded the first day's activity and served as an introduction to the activities of the second day.

The second day of the meeting was used for group discussion. Each group was requested to prepare a list of the kind of information desired from the deaf population. While this meeting was taking place, Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Secretary of the National Association of the Deaf, met with 10 deaf leaders from across the country to discuss ways to generate interest in and support of the Census of the Deaf. It was agreed that since the Census is a voluntary operation, the largest area of responsibility for furnishing names of deaf citizens must fall upon the deaf community. Service to deaf persons has fallen far behind that provided for other handicapped citizens. Money allocations on both the state and Federal level are based on the number of people to be served. Statistics and information on the deaf population gathered by this Census can result in improved services for the deaf community. The deaf leaders agreed that the message, "The National Census of the Deaf is counting on you!", should be a matter of concern to all deaf people. Hope was expressed that all deaf citizens would feel a responsibility to cooperate with this most important Census and that they would prove their interest by sending names and addresses of their deaf friends immediately.

Group discussions resulted in recommendations that statistics would be valuable in the areas of vocation, education,

communication, mobility, family, health, economics and social activities of the deaf population.

The Second Annual Meeting of the National Census of the Deaf resulted in the renewed determination of all participants to see that this important project be successful in finding all of our deaf citizens. They agreed it was a tremendous job—but one that could be accomplished with the wholehearted support of all people

interested in the handicap of deafness.

Don't assume that you are being counted—make sure by sending your list of names and addresses to:

National Census of the Deaf
P. O. Box 14262
Ben Franklin Station
Washington, D. C. 20044

Remember—"The National Census of the Deaf is counting on YOU!"



QUESTIONS AND OPINIONS on *Parliamentary Procedure*

By Edwin M. Hazel

Qualified Parliamentarian, Member, the National Association of Parliamentarians, and the Chicago Association of Parliamentarians, American Institute of Parliamentarians, Illinois Association of Parliamentarians

"Where there is no law, but every man does what is right in his own eyes, there the least of real liberty."—Henry M. Robert, U.S. Army, author of "Robert's Rules of Order, Revised."

Q. What is a quorum?—State organization.

A. A quorum is the number of members in good standing necessary to be present at a meeting as may be fixed by a special rule for the transaction of business.

a. Many organizations provide in the bylaws that one-third, one-fourth, 5%, 10% (or the like) of the members in good standing shall constitute a quorum.

b. A quorum must be present before business may be legally transacted. If no quorum is present, the presiding officer is obliged to declare the meeting adjourned, unless a motion is made by a member 1) to fix the time at which to reassemble (a continuation of the same meeting which was interrupted by lack of the quorum, 2) to adjourn or 3) to take a recess.

c. If an election of officers is not completed, it must continue until officers are completely elected.

d. Unless the bylaws provide that the officers shall hold offices until their successors are elected in which case the outgoing officers continue in offices until the election is completed legally.—ROR.

e. Unless there is a rule to the contrary a majority of all members of an organization constitutes a quorum. In other words, if an organization has no provision for a quorum, the quorum at any time is a majority of the members present registered up to time as attending the assembly, even though many may have left. For instance: the first day, 200 registered as present, the quorum is 101; the second day, 250 registered as present, the quorum is 126; and the third day, 75 registered as present, the quorum is 38.

Q. Suppose that, in an election, the total number of ballots is 40, of which Mr. A received 20, Miss B, 18; and there were two blanks. Was Mr. A elected or were 21 votes necessary to elect?

A. Mr. A was elected because there were only 38 valid ballots; and Mr. A received a majority. Remember blanks are not counted.

Q. I do not understand the difference between the terms "Mr. President" and "Mr. Chairman."

A. An elected president is addressed as "Mr. President." If a woman, she is addressed as "Madam President." A presiding officer without official title is addressed as "Mr. Chairman" or "Madam Chairman." An elected vice president, when presiding, is addressed as "Mr. President" also.

Q. Has a president any authority to appoint committees?—ERA.

A. Not unless ordered by a vote of the assembly or authorized by the bylaws. If authorized in the bylaws, his appointment is final, unless there is a provision in the bylaws that requires the approval of the president's appointments.

Q. May the secretary make a motion or vote?

A. Yes, if the secretary is a member of the club (any organization) he may be active like any other member.

Q. Is rotation in office advisable?—Club.

A. Yes. The bylaws may contain this provision: "No officer shall be eligible to more than . . . consecutive terms in the same office."—ROR.

Q. At the September meeting of a club that meets quarterly, a member moved that a resolution (motion) be postponed until December. Another member rose to a point of order on the grounds that a main motion could not be postponed beyond one month. The motion to postpone to a certain time was changed to an indefinite postponement. Who was right?—Miss B. McD.

A. The one who moved to postpone the resolution until December was right, because December was the date of the next regular meeting. Evidently the member who raised the point of order overlooked the definition limiting such postponement to the next regular meeting. If the club

meets monthly, it would be out of order to postpone a resolution beyond the next regular meeting one month hence, which is equivalent to indefinite postponement.

Q. Suppose an emergency arises on a legal matter. May the board of directors discuss and decide action on the matter by telephone, telegraph or mail if necessary?—Club.

A. Votes by telephone, telegram or mail would not render the action legal. The board must convene before the business may be legally transacted, and then it may be required that they call a special meeting of the club. If the latter is impossible due to lack of a quorum, ratification (legalizing) of the board's action may be made at the next regular meeting, unless it is in violation of the bylaws of the club. It depends on the bylaws as to what the board may do in case of emergency. Board action would become null and void if it is in violation of the rules.

Q. Is the president an ex-officio officer or member of committees if the bylaws do not mention "ex-officio"?

A. No, not at all.

Q. May club members share a profit of the club's proceeds?—Club member.

A. If the club is chartered or incorporated—"Not for profit" under state laws, the answer is **No**, at least not in monetary terms. Such a club is **not** permitted to pay money in the form of a salary or wages to any members, or distribute club profits to any members—provided, however, the payment is reasonable compensation for services rendered, and the making of distribution upon final dissolution or final liquidation, (as permitted by state law) shall not be deemed a distribution of income. All members, however, benefit from profits used for the furthering of the club's purpose, or used in improving the club's rooms, etc.

Q. Is it true that all chairmen of standing committees are members of the board of directors?—JBK.

A. Your bylaws should name the officers or other members who may serve as members of the board.

Q. If both president and vice president(s) are absent from the current meeting, who should call the meeting to order?

A. The secretary should call the meeting to order and the assembly should then appoint a chairman pro tem to preside during the president's or vice president's absence.

* * *

Mr. Hazel will be glad to answer questions from readers interested in parliamentary procedure. They should enclose a stamped, addressed envelope. Write Edwin M. Hazel, 12024 Wentworth Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60628.

NATIONAL CULTURAL TOURNAMENT

NAD Convention—Minneapolis
July 26-August 1, 1970

Mississippi School For The Deaf

By ANN DAVIS and PATSY GRISSOM

As early as 1829, the State of Mississippi recognized and accepted its responsibility to the deaf. In this same year an act of the legislature made it possible for deaf students to attend, at state expense, schools for the deaf in other states. The Kentucky School for the Deaf was particularly willing to share its facilities and accepted a number of deaf students from Mississippi. Various legislative acts and a growing awareness of the educational needs of the deaf led to the establishment of Mississippi's own state school in 1854.

The first Mississippi School for the Deaf was established in 1854 through passage of legislation backed mainly by Colonel Erasmus R. Burt. Colonel Burt, known as "the father of Mississippi School for the Deaf," was a lifelong advocate of better education for the deaf.

The first school for the deaf was located in the heart of Jackson, the capital city, across from the governor's mansion; ten pupils were enrolled. From 1857 to 1863 the geographic location of the school was changed to Jackson city limits. Thus the second school for the deaf was established.

Adversity characterized the Civil War years with Mississippi School for the Deaf being closed and later burned. After the war, deaf students from Mississippi again received funds through the legislature to attend schools for the deaf in other southern states.

In 1871, the third school for the deaf was reopened at a new location. Fire again brought tragedy in 1902 when the principal buildings of this third campus were destroyed, but fortunately no lives were lost.

The fourth school for the deaf was re-located in 1905 in the heart of Jackson and remained there until 1954. During this period, in 1916, a tornado did much dam-

age to the school facility, but fortunately school had been dismissed for the summer. It was in 1954 that the present Mississippi School for the Deaf was constructed.

Now as in the past the school has had the advantage of being located in the capital city. Particularly helpful is the close proximity of the State Board of Health, Board of Welfare and the University of Mississippi Medical Center and hospital. Governor John Bell Williams and the legislature are particularly considerate of the deaf population of the State of Mississippi in terms of interest and financial aid. Governor Williams, a proficient fingerspeller, is one of the few governors who is able to communicate with the deaf.

The present school bordering suburban Jackson consists of the Eastover and Capers campuses. MSD is a part of the public school system of the State of Mississippi and as such is not a charitable institution or a place for misfits. It is a school in every sense of the word and a source of pride as such. There are presently approximately 305 students in attendance. The school is supported entirely by legislative appropriation and the only cost to parents is for clothing, transportation, major medical and dental care, and a fee of \$20 required by the Board of Trustees to cover minor incidentals. The cost of food, housing, instruction, supervision and instructional materials is paid out of regular school funds.

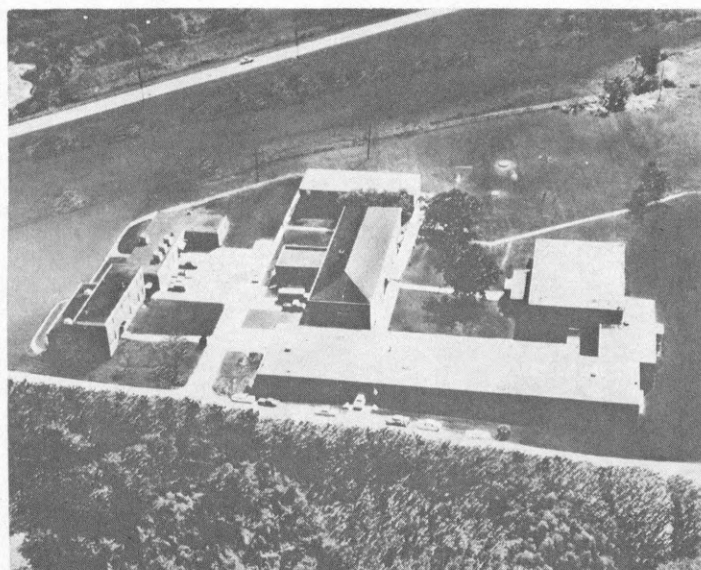
Presently there are 33 academic teachers and 11 vocational teachers. The first three grades are preparatory. Grades 1-12 follow the three preparatory classes. In addition to these graded levels, there are two special, ungraded classes. Although speech and lipreading are encouraged and stressed throughout the student's education, both fingerspelling and

signing are incorporated. The main objective is communication for the deaf through whatever means necessary.

Both the elementary and high school departments are accredited by the State Accrediting Commission. The course of study is very similar to those of other schools for the deaf over the nation. As the children advance in the grades, the course of study more nearly approaches the course of study in schools for hearing children with only materials and methods differing in an effort to meet the individual needs of the deaf student. Mississippi's course of study provides both vocational and academic preparation to meet the demands of living in modern society.

Athletic activities have always played an important part in life at Mississippi School for the Deaf. Basketball and track are the major sports at this time. At one time football was in the program. One of the school's outstanding athletes was Joe Russell who in 1956-57 was named to the All-American High School Football Team. Mr. Russell, father of three students presently enrolled at Mississippi School for the Deaf, won first place in the shotput competition in the Games for the Deaf three consecutive times. Another fine athlete, Jean Maska, still holds the IGD high jump record. According to Art Kruger, sports editor for THE DEAF AMERICAN, Miss Maska's accomplishment in defeating the favored Russian girl was one of the sports thrills of the decade.

Last year two former students represented Mississippi School for the Deaf at the IGD. Two other presently enrolled students also attended the games on a tour especially organized for young deaf students and their teachers. This trip included visits to many points of interest throughout Europe.



TWO CAMPUSES—Mississippi School for the Deaf has two separate facilities. At the left is the Eastover Campus and at the right is Capers Campus.



SCOUTING PROGRAMS—Mississippi School for the Deaf stresses scouting, as evidenced by these pictures of Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts.

This year MSD's girls relay team was represented in the state track meet by four girls in four events.

At Mississippi School for the Deaf, social clubs provide students with outside interests. The Burt Club, named for the school's benefactor, has meetings throughout the year and sponsors a camping trip to a local state park in the spring. Membership in the Burt Club is available to all adolescent girls in school. The Saunders Club is a similar club for boys.

Other organizations also play an active role in life at Mississippi School for the Deaf. A Boy Scout troop was organized in 1961 and has contributed much to the pride of the school. Every year since the troop's organization the boys have consistently won blue ribbons in state competition. This year Brownies, Cub Scouts and Girl Scouts were organized. Weekly meetings are held and relationships are established with other troops throughout Jackson. Field trips to historical areas and to places of interest

are planned to broaden the children's experiences. Teachers and students alike appreciate the important place scouting has in life at Mississippi School for the Deaf.

The Christian Youth Society meets weekly. To enhance the spiritual area of their lives, all students belong to this organization which is non-denominational.

Another extremely important organization at our school is Junior National Association for the Deaf (Jr. NAD). The goals of Jr. NAD are to build better citizenship and to develop in the young deaf student a better understanding of national organizations for the adult deaf. Meetings and activities are enthusiastically attended and many field trips have been taken throughout the year. Jr. NAD is also considered a service club and undertakes various charitable projects. At Christmas last year a program was given at a home for the aged. Another important aspect of Jr. NAD is providing social activities for the students. At holiday seasons parties and dances are held. This April the MSD chapter of Jr. NAD after raising money through various projects, was able to send two students and two sponsors to the Second Biennial Jr. NAD Convention held at Gallaudet College in Washington, D.C. An MSD student won second place in the literary competition and third place in the art competition. This same student will attend Gallaudet College next fall. Both students and teachers who attended this convention brought back many ideas which Mississippi hopes to incorporate.

The interest that Mississippi School for the Deaf takes for its students does not end when they graduate. Realizing the special needs of the adult deaf population, the administration at the school seeks to coordinate services which will benefit the deaf adult. A good example of this type of cooperation was seen recently when the Mississippi Association of the Deaf sought solutions to automobile insurance problems and the absence of blinking lights on ambulances. The association president was accompanied by

Carl Isbell, rehabilitation counselor for the deaf, other members of the association and the writer when resolutions were presented to the state insurance commissioner and to officials of the Governor's Highway Safety Program. The more than 400 members of the Mississippi Association of the Deaf continue to be a vital concern and will be supported in their efforts to assure that they are treated fairly and equally.

The most pressing need in education of the deaf is the training of teachers. Recognizing this important need MSD set up a teacher training program, in cooperation with the University of Alabama in 1964. This was a Federally supported grant-in-aid program leading to the master of arts degree in education of the



Joe Russell holds the All-American certificate he received in high school football. He was three-time winner of the shotput in the World Games for the Deaf.



SUPERINTENDENT—Dr. Robert S. Brown, the present superintendent of Mississippi School for the Deaf, has served in this capacity for the past 27 years. Dr. Brown received his B.S. degree from Mississippi State, his M.A. from Mississippi College and his honorary doctorate from Gallaudet College. Dr. Brown is the author of a "History of Mississippi School for the Deaf" covering its first century of operation 1854-1954. Currently, he is working on a supplement to this volume. Contents of this paper were taken from Brown's "History" and was prepared by Patsy Grissom and Ann Davis, graduate students from the University of Alabama. They are now trainees at the Mississippi School for the Deaf.

deaf. This program was under the direction of Dr. T. Earle Johnson, who is now retired from the University of Alabama, and under the supervision of Dr. Ronald Evelsizer, director of education of the deaf, and Mrs. Ruth Walker, instructor and assistant supervisor. As a part of the total 36-48 semester hour program, graduate students complete a two-part internship. One period of this internship is in a day school for the deaf and the other part is in a residential school environment. Interns live in the dormitories, teach in various classes and participate in student activities. The Mississippi School is proud to be one of two residential schools selected for participation in this master's degree program. Graduates in this program are now working with the deaf in many capacities throughout the country.

A century of work with the deaf has seen Mississippi School for the Deaf through many trying times and adversity. War, fire and natural disaster have failed to stifle its progress. Five complete building programs have sought to provide the best education possible for Mississippi's deaf. It is hoped that the present facility will grow and expand in scope, not only in physical structure but also in educational vision. Expansion of the program will make it possible to take in preschool children at an early age. This need has been for many years but facilities have not been available to implement an adequate program.

RID To Convene In Delavan

The first convention of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf will be held at the Wisconsin School for the Deaf at Delavan, July 22-24, 1970. For further information, write to Mr. Albert T. Pimentel, Executive Director, Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, 905 Bonifant Street, Silver Spring, Md. 20910.



Mississippi School for the Deaf Chapter of the Jr. NAD.



Teachers in training at Mississippi School for the Deaf, left to right: Vivian Meredith, undergraduate from Mississippi College; Patsy Grissom, graduate student from University of Alabama; Ann Davis, graduate student from University of Alabama; Mrs. Ruth Walker, instructor and assistant supervisor from University of Alabama; Dr. Robert S. Brown, superintendent, Mississippi School for the Deaf.



An example of cooperative relationships among various fields is shown above. Shown discussing insurance benefits for the deaf in Mississippi are seated from left to right: Archie Glenn Kuyrkendall, president of the Mississippi Association of the Deaf; Governor John Bell Williams, Governor of the State of Mississippi; Joe Deaton, secretary of the Mississippi Association of the Deaf. Standing, left to right: Dr. Robert S. Brown, superintendent of the Mississippi School for the Deaf; A. B. Luter, Governor's Safety Program staff member; Carl Isbell, rehabilitation counselor for the deaf; Mrs. Matilda Weir, member of the Mississippi Association of the Deaf.

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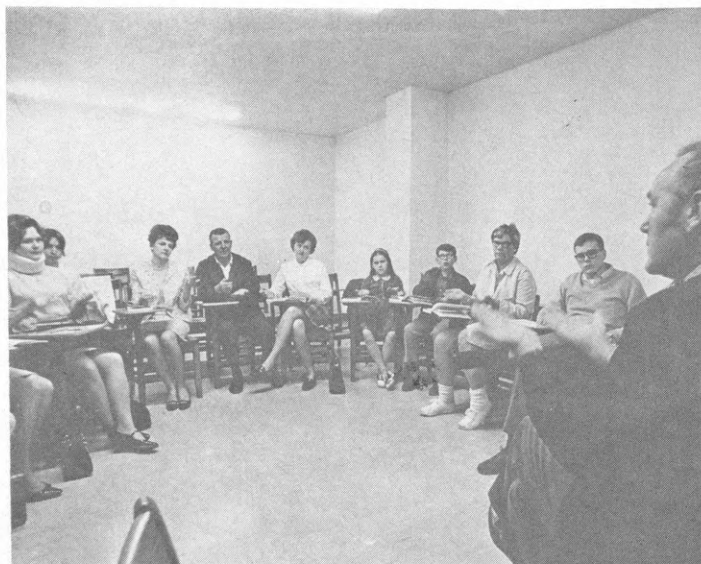
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Manual Communication Course Offered By Western Maryland

By RICHARD F. GAYS



MANUAL COMMUNICATION AT WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE—In the left picture, watching the instructor are college undergraduates, graduate students, parents, a grandmother and the sister of a deaf child. Right: the four parents in the center and the two children beside them all represent different families learning how to communicate with one of their members who is deaf. David M. Denton is teaching the class.

Manual Communication 475 sounds like any other typical college course, but those familiar with it know that MC 475 is perhaps the most unique manual communication class in the country.

The course is offered by Western Maryland College as part of a National Association of the Deaf-approved cooperative program with the Maryland School for the Deaf to develop teachers for educating deaf youth. One reason for its uniqueness is the fact that 14 parents and brothers and sisters of deaf children and a group of interested people have joined the undergraduate and graduate level college students whose ambition is to become teachers of the deaf.

David M. Denton, superintendent of MSD, and Mark A. Wait, a deaf instructor at the Frederick school, teach the communication class on the campus of Western Maryland. This, too, is unique. Mr. Denton, as the superintendent of a progressive school for the deaf, is fully aware of the problems in educating a deaf child. The addition of a deaf instructor is a practical approach to the real problem, communicating with a person who is deaf.

Many of the parents were unable to communicate with their deaf child prior to taking this class. They now see what they missed by not having the advantage of such knowledge sooner. One mother frequently talks to class members of her new ability to appreciate the desires, feelings and, most importantly, the love her deaf child has been trying to convey over the years. The main reason for the lack of understanding of what deaf children try to express is usually the inability to communicate adequately.

Richard F. Gays is teacher in the advanced section of the Maryland School for the Deaf. He received a B.S. at Campbell College and his certificate for teaching the deaf at Lenoir-Rhyne College.

How does a parent answer all the questions that run through a child's mind? If a parent can't communicate, even the simple but important "whys" are left unanswered. When a deaf child asks his mother, "Why do flowers grow?" can she answer well enough to satisfy him?

Total communication as used at the Maryland School for the Deaf enables deaf children to exchange ideas fully with teachers and peers. For parents, who like the majority of hearing people cannot use total communication, there is a limitation to just oralism, gesturing and writing notes. A parent who can do more can satisfy the child's need for interaction. It is this type of person who is fulfilling parental responsibilities. MC 475 is giving parents an opportunity to benefit not only themselves but, more importantly, their deaf child.

The brothers and sisters enrolled in the class also are quickly learning a new and exciting language they were not able to use before. Now they can communicate with their deaf brothers and sisters and enjoy the close relationship all children need. In addition, the deaf child is made an integral part of his family and benefits psychologically and educationally by learning from those closest to him. This is crucial not only while they are growing up but also later in life.

To make this an even more unique situation, students from Maryland School for the Deaf taught the class one evening. At this time the class was divided into groups and individual deaf students worked with the hearing students. The college class had an opportunity to apply what it had been learning, and the deaf students had the thrill of doing something to help people interested in them. Not only was this highly successful, it also stimulated interest in other aspects of

deaf education.

Out of this class grew the idea of having Western Maryland College students visit the Maryland School for the Deaf. Parents, brothers and sisters and college students had an opportunity further to improve their communication skills. Most importantly, they got a better understanding of the life of a deaf child after school hours, something even many teachers with 20 years of experience have never seen. To amplify this experience, the manual communication class visited in the homes of deaf children whose parents were in the class.

Manual Communication 475 is far more than an ordinary language of signs class. The unusual composition of the class, the dual instruction and the diversified learning experiences make it one of the most unique courses in the country today.

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First Regional TTY Workshop And Conference

By JOHN T. RULE, JR., and ROBERT C. SAMPSON

On the morning of April 11, 1970, ninety deaf people from all over New England met at the John F. Kennedy School of Religion in Lexington, Massachusetts, for New England's first Regional TTY Workshop and Conference. This important event was sponsored by the New England Communications Service for the Deaf, Inc., a non-profit organization devoted to the growth and maintenance of a regional teletypewriter network within the confines of the northeast corridor. The NECSD is entirely supported and run by the deaf of New England.

The morning session of the conference, after the usual registration bedlam and personal amenities, was devoted to demonstrations and displays of the various models of teletypewriters currently available, after the usual vexation of a wait, from the NECSD for installation in homes of the deaf subscribers living within the region. The equipment on display was varied and intriguing and consisted of the following choice items: (1) A Lorenz Model 15 KSR, the German equivalent of the famed Bell System Model 15 which is, incidentally, the workhorse in many homes of the deaf fortunate enough to be blessed with a TTY. This German made TTY has parts interchangeable and compatible with its American counterpart so servicing is no problem; (2) a "souped-up" version of the Model 15, appropriately christened Deluxe Model 15, designed and improved on by John T. Rule, Jr., the present coordinator of TTY service work in New England. The particular machine on display had such desired innovations as a decent coat of light green paint, an end-of-line warning lamp, a pilot and monitor light built right into the table, a PHONETYPE placed out of the way inside the table and the whole con-

trolled by a master switch and a monitor light, strategically located within line of sight, which in turn is activated by impulses from a photocell placed near the PHONETYPE monitor light; (3) three Bell System Model 15s; (4) a Model 100 Western Union; (5) a Model 2-B strip printer used in telegraphy and (6) an oscilloscope connected up to a PHONETYPE to demonstrate that TTY impulses can be seen. All of the aforementioned TTYs were connected on a loop and a cassette type tape recorder was run off to the PHONETYPE. This resulted in the sequential display of clattering TTYs producing an impressive amount of din and this must have been a nerve-wracking experience for hearing friends present at the conference. Participants were privileged to witness a fast-paced recount done simultaneously on all of the machines of the story of the New England network and of the future aims of the New England Communications Service of the Deaf. In evidence everywhere were well-arranged displays of photographs of TTY owners in action and of articles pertinent to the TTY.

Dorothy Hastings of Manchester, Connecticut, a deaf IBM verifier for Aetna Life Insurance and very active in organizations of the deaf in New England, served as chairman of this Regional TTY Workshop - Conference. Registration details were taken care of by Josephine Fresher, Ruth Ecker, Lois Clapp and Elizabeth Emery. The ladies of the Lexington League of Speech and Hearing Foundation of Massachusetts did yeoman duty in serving refreshments during the morning and afternoon coffee breaks.

One of the most interesting features of the morning program was the practical demonstration of TTY maintenance and

function. This was capably done by George Ecker of West Hartford, Connecticut, and George Clapp of Framingham, Massachusetts. The two Georges are experienced machinists by trade and veteran TTY service men. After the demonstration, John T. Rule, Jr., of Winchester, Massachusetts, gave a straightforward and clear discussion of the basic theory back of the PHONETYPE and the TTY in terms understandable to the lay participants lacking a background in electronics. During the noon recess the visitors had ample opportunity to try their typing skills on the TTY keyboard and they were instructed in the intricacies of preparing and transmitting taped messages via TTY.

The afternoon session was called to order by Chairman Hastings and she introduced the officers of the NECSD to the audience. The current roster is as follows: John T. Rule, Jr., president; George Ecker, vice president; James Emery, treasurer; and Elizabeth Emery, secretary. The members of the board of directors were presented next. The present board has George Clapp, the Reverend John Fitzpatrick and Joel Ziev.

The first order of business before the conference was to extend sincere thanks to Father Fitzpatrick for his gracious permission in making possible the use of the school as site for the Workshop-Conference and to the capable ladies of the Lexington League for their generosity and service with the refreshments. President Rule took the floor with an interesting vignette on how Robert H. Weitbrecht came up with the concept of the terminal unit, known to all deaf TTYers as the PHONETYPE. This basic device "married" to the TTY is responsible for the dramatic demolition of the communica-



NEW ENGLAND TELETYPEWRITER MEETING—Left: The Rev. John P. Fitzpatrick, James T. Emery and George Ecker (left to right) watch Elizabeth B. Emery at the keyboard of a Lorenz Model 15KSR TTY. Right: Observers (left to right) are John T. Rule, Jr., George L. Clapp and Dorothy Hastings.

tion barrier in respect to use of the telephone by the deaf, and it has acted as the synergistic agent in the sprouting of TTY networks all over the country. President Rule added that the deaf of New England owe Father Fitzpatrick a deep measure of gratitude for his strong interest in the deaf and his enthusiasm and encouragement in setting up the NECSD and in guiding the organization to its present status as a non-profit corporation. Color slides were shown of the historic charter drawing with the officers of the corporation and Attorney Conroy at the home of President Rule.

The NECSD is an organization and business run by the deaf and its charter wisely provides for a limit of not more than two hearing persons on the board of directors. At present the board is set at seven persons but can be expanded to fifteen as the need arises.

The highlight of the meeting came with a surprise announcement made by James Emery, treasurer of the corporation. He presented a plan where prospective purchasers of the PHONETYPE—those living in the New England area—can take advantage of a new interest-free installment plan set up by the organization. The NECSD has received several substantial donations from various sources and this makes it possible for the corporation to offer loan grants to large numbers of the deaf desiring this convenience. The down payment has been set at a modest sum of \$25.00 and this plan should place this important communication device into the hands of more of the deaf of New England, especially those who find it difficult to pay a lump sum all at once. Mr. Emery then elaborated in detail on how the plan will work.

The organization has some very specific goals with eye at insuring the orderly growth of the network. Some of them are in an actual process of implementation and others will materialize as time and money permit. The master plan for the organization is as follows:

1. Establishment of a Service Center involved in the research and development of deaf and deaf-blind communications systems and the development of new uses for presently available equipment.
2. Development of a Braille-type printer for the deaf-blind and use of this in present equipment operating from teletypewriter signals.
3. Establishment of a Central Bureau or answering services in major New England cities that will relay TTY emergency messages to doctors, police and firemen in a voice mode, and which would also permit friends, relatives or any hearing persons to call the deaf and communicate with them over the telephone. Such a bureau will make it possible for the deaf and deaf-blind to operate their own business and the bureau would serve as their liaison in contacting clients or customers.
4. Development of a combination short-wave radio-demodulator which would serve as a substitute for the radio. Present experiments indicate that a teletypewriter will work effectively from radio signals.

This will enable the deaf and deaf-blind to pick up news and weather reports through their PHONETYPE units.

5. Development and publication of a shorthand or other mode of standardized abbreviations to allow quicker transmissions over the telephone and thereby help cut costs on long distance calls.

6. Publication of a special National Teletypewriters Directory for the deaf and deaf-blind.

7. Establishment of training or service centers to alleviate the present dearth of service personnel. Those centers will train personnel authorized under permission from Applied Communications Corporation to do repair and maintenance of the PHONETYPE and TTY equipment.

8. Development of improved telephone signaler systems or special lights that would indicate to a deaf person that the telephone is ringing.

9. Initiation of a study of other possible means of communication such as push-button telephones, public teletype booths in major cities and development of other types of special equipment.

10. Establishment of a committee to standardize all aspects of deaf and deaf-blind communications.

11. Coordination of all planned activities with the telephone companies so as to keep them informed and to obtain their assistance and cooperation where needed in furthering all future development of the telephone-teletype network.

All of the above represents ambitious but logical goals. The National TTY Directory is a fact at this time. Answering services in key areas of New England are in the process of being set up. Development of the radio-TTY represents an enormous communication potential for the deaf and research on this ancillary expansion of use for the TTY will receive added impetus in the days ahead by the communications specialists of the NECSD. Prototype demodulators are being designed and tested under actual field conditions and no product will be offered to the deaf until the system passes a thorough performance test under all conditions.

The programs being carried out by the NECSD's ten committees are financed through membership in the corporation. This is done through the annual levy of two dollars and anyone in New England can belong whether he owns a TTY or not.

The afternoon session of the Conference was given over to discussions of many areas that touch communication. TTY etiquette was brought up and President Rule commented that there was much leeway about TTY manners and he added that the basic protocol of GA, SK and common sense suffices in most cases. The problem of bequeathing a TTY at the death of an owner was brought up. It was suggested that this important matter be further explored and discussed with the Alexander Graham Bell Association since they have a direct responsibility in transfer of ownership.

The problem of long distance telephone

rates came in for some consideration. Mrs. Nancy Rarus, a deaf teacher at the American School for the Deaf in West Hartford, suggested that those who make frequent long distance calls submit, if possible, before and after TTY paid telephone bills to her father, Edgar Bloom, Jr. Mr. Bloom is a research chemist at the famed Bell Telephone Laboratories in New Jersey. The paid bills submitted to him will be evaluated and attempts will be made to influence the telephone companies to lower the rate charged TTY owners. All paid bills should be mailed to Mr. Edgar Bloom, Jr., 1430 Dunn Parkway, Mountainside, New Jersey 07092.

At the termination of a long and interesting day, a drawing was made for the door prize by Father Fitzpatrick. The prize, a deluxe Model 15, was won by Eugene Bergan of Dedham, Massachusetts. The coveted prize was made possible through the largesse of Father Fitzgerald. The good padre has a keen interest in the deaf and he is taking courses in the language of signs so that he can properly become "one of the boys."

News and weather service via TTY, patterned after the St. Louis system created by Paul Taylor, is being planned and will come out as "The Deaf Messenger." It will include spot news about New England organizational activities, deaf athletic activities and anything of interest to the deaf of the region.

One of the problems New England faces is the dearth of used TTYs in the telephone company warehouses within New England. Investigation by Joel Ziev, member of the board of NECSD, turned up the sad fact that those vintage machines have been demolished or junked. The telephone companies of New England are very progress-minded and the TTYs in use throughout the region are the latest in ITT models. This unfortunate situation means that it will be six months to a year before discarded models show up in the warehouses and the Bell people have promised to let us have first call when the discards are available. In the interim, the NECSD will depend on other sources of supply and on persistent "scrounging around."

The New England network has about one hundred subscribers and a long waiting list, which keeps growing all the time. One of the answers to this famine of used TTYs rests in getting the ITT people interested in making a stripped-down model of their costly machines used as a part of computer systems in industry. They must be shown that the need is definitely there and that the deaf are interested.

The future holds great promise in breakthroughs in communications systems tailor-made to the needs of the deaf, a very submerged minority who must show the courage to make those needs known. After all, it took a deaf man, Robert H. Weitbrecht, to come up with real answers to the problem. Now is time for the deaf to ask those communications experts to listen to them and not come up, on their own, with devices which have little practical applicability to the communications problems of the deaf.

Lawrence Newman:

Panel Talk—Viewpoints of a Deaf Teacher of the Deaf, Sacramento-May 2, 1970

When I was on a plane trip to Washington, D. C., several months ago, the movie "Gambit" starring Michael Caine and Shirley MacLaine was shown. The movie had some action and it seemed interesting but for the life of me I could not tell what it was all about. Like a jigsaw puzzle, many pieces were missing. Then a few weeks ago I saw this film again, this time, with English captions. The pieces fell into place and I enjoyed the movie thoroughly. I might have missed out on background sounds, the inflection and tenor of the actors' voices but who was I to complain. After 25 years of sitting in movie houses trying to understand the plot and action and pretending that I did, there now is effective communication. I found myself thinking of the clever way words were used by the film characters in their conversations. I felt mentally stimulated.

The daily vicissitudes of life that face us deaf adults is akin to a movie film without captions—that is, there is little or no effective communication. Two aspects of communication should be noted here—the receptive and the expressive. The receptive involves lipreading and the expressive speech. They are two birds of a different feather. Although there are some deaf persons who are good in both, it does not automatically follow that if a deaf person is good in the receptive part he is also good in the expressive part, or vice versa.

When it comes to the receptive part of communication, there is often a feeling of uncertainty. The nagging question is in the back of our heads—will the person be as easy to lipread as some of our teachers and relatives? Will speech come from a mouth opened just a teeny weeny bit? Some lips are made, believe me, more for kissing than for lipreading.

Both the receptive and expressive aspects came into play when at a travel agency I wrote down my travel plans. The agent communicated back to me by writing. Then I forgot myself and talked to him. Immediately, he talked back, beard and all, as if I were a hearing person. Not wanting to land in Timbuctoo I insisted he stick to writing.

In all the years people have talked to me there were but a few I could lipread without tension and uncertainty—so rare were they that they were like an oasis in the desert. What happens is that I try to anticipate, guess, follow logical possibility or just nod my head in what I hope is the correct direction.

The type of mouth movement, the physical shape of teeth and lips are but part of the factors involved in lipreading. Compounding the problem is the fact that "40 to 60% or more of the sounds of English are homophenous, that is, they look

like some other sound on the lips . . ."¹ One study showed that the best speech-readers in a one-to-one situation understood only 26% of what is said while many bright otherwise capable deaf children grasped less than 5%.²

When it comes to the expressive part, I often find that instead of ordering Fresca I order a Coke because it is easier to say, because the chances are less of being misunderstood. I like pistachio ice cream but vanilla is easier for me to say so I order this and what happens? I get the last flavor I want—banana. I try to remember that banquet is not pronounced bang-kay but bang-kwet while bouquet is not pronounced boh-kwet but boh-kay. On top of the extra things we have to do, we have to memorize accent, pronunciation and, if we can, inflection.

The yearning and need of the deaf to communicate without having to face receptive and expressive problems are great. Wherever they congregate—at presentation of plays or skits or at sports events—they chat with each other way past closing time. It is as if they were trying to make up for lost time.

Now, let us focus on deaf students. Other than the way he speaks, what marks a deaf student more than anything else is his limited ability to verbalize and read. English, for all intents and purposes, is practically a foreign language to them. Even their word recognition is so poor that such words as "printed" and "painted" blur and fuse until to the eyes of some of the deaf they become one and the same thing. They do not comprehend simple words which we take for granted, words such as "anxious," "comment" and so on. Their misspelling of words reaches dimensions of unreality: liability becomes linbarrrity. Notice that here we do not have words misspelled because of the way they sound.

Less noticed and mentioned is the short memory span of an increasing number of students who cannot recall what was taught a day or even a few minutes ago. Perhaps this has become more pronounced because of the increasing number of prelingual deaf now in schools for the deaf. In fact, 95% became deaf before they had a chance to form a language base.³

The attention span of the deaf is also limited. The teacher must constantly make sure the student is alert and concentrating. It is not uncommon for a student's eyes to be upon you but for his mind to be far away.

Now then, the fact that the deaf do not have language and reading abilities, the fact that they have short memory and attention spans become understandable in light of the type of communication they have had at home and during their early

years in school—"communication without captions." We should not be surprised—but disturbed, yes. After all, fifty investigations have shown that deaf people "as a group have essentially the same intelligence as the non-deaf."⁴

Let us go back to the movie that I saw—the one without captions. Throughout the movie I caught only a handful of words on the lips of the film stars. I remember catching Michael Caine saying "five thousand dollars" but a fat lot of good it did me. As the dialogue continued I found myself occasionally indulging in reverie.

For hearing children communication usually is instantaneous and sure while unlike them, deaf children must strain and struggle to make sense out of what people are saying. For example, they must first identify and then comprehend what they see on the lips. It is strange, but few persons have ever questioned how and what in the world deaf children can lipread if they do not have the vocabulary and the language in the first place. Because of unreasonable demands made on them, they will retreat into themselves and indulge in reverie or they will nod their heads, like we deaf adults continue to do, and pretend that they understand.

All their young lives deaf children, like myself at the movie, have caught a word here and there. They have learned to repeat some words orally. Everyone is proud of them if they learn to speak and read on the lips a "fish," a "top," a "shoe." Yet the fact is that "teaching a deaf child the speech for a particular word does not in any way guarantee that the child knows the language or the meaning of the word."⁵ And what he lipreads is not correct grammatical language flow. When one considers the fact that hearing children at the age of four have a vocabulary of 4000 compared to 20 for the deaf and that they can follow the rules of grammar and syntax to combine these words in many meaningful ways,⁶ one can see that the problems involved in educating the deaf are monumental.

It is important that one understands the difference between a one-to-one communication situation and that of a one-to-six or more. For example, the angle of view, the play of light and shadow change. A deaf child might be able to converse with a parent orally to a certain extent but this does not mean he will be able to follow classroom communication. Good classroom dynamics mean that children themselves participate and communicate. It is considered a poor method when the teacher dominates the classroom activities and tells the children what to do too often. Now, Billy with teeth braces will not be easy to lipread. Jean might not feel free to express herself. Tom might happen to be the type that just cannot lipread much.

Before I continue I would like to emphasize that we deaf people consider the ability to speak and lipread priceless assets. We would be among the first to protest if schools did not continue to use

and teach them. We consider amplification and auditory training a fine thing for those who can benefit. It should be emphasized, however, that "because there is sound perception it does not necessarily follow that connected speech is understood."⁷ Speech, lipreading, amplification and auditory training are subsidiary parts of communication, that is, they are not communication itself. We protest when they are not treated as just a part in the total development of the deaf as thinking human beings, when they become the dominant force, when manual communication is excluded.

If there were a formal acceptance and use of manual communication both at home and in the classroom in addition to speech and lipreading there would be for us deaf people "communication with captions." With the help of just two hands we deaf people have been able to recite poetry, act in plays and communicate anything to each other. Manual communication should be considered one of the Seven Wonders of the World but it has been unjustifiably made the scapegoat for some of our shortcomings and it has never been accepted by those who, after all, do not need to use it.

To many parents, manual communication poses a threat. There is the fear that if allowed to use their hands deaf children will not want to learn to talk and lipread and they will not have the necessary practice and development of skills. The assertion is often made that the deaf must learn to live in a hearing world. On the surface the logic seems persuasive but what are the facts?

We have long suspected that deaf children of deaf parents were more alert and knowledgeable, more aware of what was going on. Of five research studies made on deaf children of deaf parents and deaf children of hearing parents, all except one showed that deaf children of deaf parents had as good speech as deaf children of hearing parents, were better in reading and writing, and 38% of them went to college versus 9% of other group.⁸ At the California School for the Deaf in Riverside the average I.Q. of deaf children of deaf parents was 113. Of deaf children of hearing parents it was 104. This is statistically significant.⁹

Deaf children of deaf parents have had an effective communicating environment. Some schools for the deaf have decided to duplicate this type of environment to a certain extent during the vital preschool years. The California School for the Deaf in Riverside is one example. In only a few months' time, after using manual communication as well as speech and lipreading, some three-year-olds have developed as many as 300 usable concepts manually, while the typical number for a child using exclusively oral means is likely to be about 20 in the same period of time. The mothers come to school one day per week and use the total communication approach with their children at home. The children are happier and more relaxed and do not have that "blank" look. The mothers are highly enthusiastic because they and their children are really communicating.

Are You Included In The Census?

No count has been made of deaf Americans for 40 years. A national census of deaf people is badly needed. Federal funds for vocational rehabilitation services are given to each state depending on how many people will be served. Those concerned with deafness realize how little is known about deaf persons in the United States.

The National Association of the Deaf is conducting a national census of deaf citizens. This project is funded by the Social and Rehabilitation Service of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

All services for the deaf population are inadequate. Information gathered by a census will help identify the services that are now available and what services are needed. This study will affect ALL deaf persons in the country, not only those that would receive services from the Social and Rehabilitation Service.

It is the goal of the census that no deaf person be overlooked. It is hoped that all deaf citizens will feel a responsibility to cooperate with the census. Information about deaf people not in the mainstream of deaf life is critically needed. This means people not in the clubs, churches or other organizations of and for the deaf. Under Federal law, information sent to the census must be kept completely confidential and names will not be given to any individual or organization.

Everyone cooperating with the census will be asked to give only general information such as age, race, sex, degree of hearing loss, age that they became deaf, etc.

The deaf, those who work with the deaf and people with deaf acquaintances are urged to send names and addresses of deaf citizens to the NATIONAL CENSUS OF THE DEAF, P. O. Box 14262, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, D.C. 20044.

THE CENSUS IS WORKING AGAINST A DEADLINE AND NEEDS INFORMATION IMMEDIATELY.

Statement On NTID Admissions

In order to promote understanding of the admissions process for the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, it is emphasized that no entrance examinations are specially administered to aspirants for admission. Information on psychological status and academic achievement on applicants, as maintained in school and counselor files at the local level, is sufficient for the NTID forms requesting such information. These forms are to be filled out by the appropriate school officials or rehabilitation counselors.

Admission to NTID is based on a comprehensive evaluation of each student's potential for successfully completing a program of study at the Institute which will provide an employable skill. An individual is selected solely on the basis of ability to benefit from the instruction. Information used for this purpose, as part of the application process, includes: a review of medical, psychological and audiological records; academic achievement and school progress reports; recommendations from teachers, school principals and others who are acquainted with the student; and personal interviews by appropriate NTID staff members wherever possible.

Cooperation by all those persons involved in providing historical information referred to above has been exemplary and is greatly appreciated.

Questions regarding the NTID admissions process may be directed to Dr. Jack R. Clarck, Director of the Division of Student Development, NTID, Rochester Institute of Technology, 1 Lomb Memorial Drive, Rochester, New York, 14623.

Robert Frisina
Director, NTID

I am hopeful that some day research will prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that the best way to educate deaf children is by the total communication approach. I like to visualize parents shifting from signs to fingerspelling to speech and lipreading or in combination according to the need, making sure that while they are communicating with other members of the family their deaf children know what is going on. I like to visualize parents interpreting a television program fully, telling a joke or discussing religion and setting aside part of the day for speech and lipreading practice. I like to visualize deaf children in the classroom unrestricted in the medium in which they want to communicate. Forcing them to speak and lipread has often had an opposite effect, while with expanding awareness and knowledge they will be sufficiently motivated and receptive to take the initiative in learning such skills. Learning will be painless and fun. Learning will be the thing and with learning they

will be better prepared to really "live in a hearing world."

1 Vernon, M., *Sociological and Psychological Factors Associated with Hearing Loss*. Journal of Speech and Hearing Research, 541-563, September 1969.

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid.

4 *The Deaf American*, p. 13 March 1970.

5 Brill, R. A talk delivered before the Maryland State Department of Education.

6 Ibid.

7 Ibid.

8 Stuckless, E. R. and Birch, J. W., The influence of early manual communication on the linguistic development of deaf children. *Amer. Ann. Deaf* III, 452-462 (1966)

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First NAD Cultural Tournament In Massachusetts

By R. CATHARINE NASH



MASSACHUSETTS CULTURAL TOURNAMENT—Left: Tournament judges were (left to right) Betty Ann McLaughlin, Susan Bass, John Spellman and Linda Yehkin. Right: The quilt on the wall behind Sharon Rucker, tournament chairman (second from right), won first prize in sewing for Helen Mitchell.

It's not the quantity but the quality that counts! Such was the case recently when the first National Association of the Deaf Cultural Tournament was held in Massachusetts. A relatively small but highly enthusiastic gathering of 40 people, only 17 of whom were participants, met at St. Andrew's Center for the Deaf in Brookline to display and view a total of 57 entries in 11 different categories.

A knitted white fisherman's sweater, a delicate needlepoint likeness of the Holy Family, a vivid portrait of a Chinaman in oils, a sculptured face and an adorable plaque of fish, actually pumpkin seeds on wood with yarn seaweed and tiny pearl

air bubbles, earned a grand total of four first and one second places for their highly talented creator, Miss Barbara Bossi.

In the sewing department, Mrs. Helen Mitchell took first honors with a beautiful brown bedspread appliqued with large replicas of Boy Scout badges. Second honors went to Mrs. Abram (Hannah) Cohen for her unique shift dress which emphasized the quality of her deft workmanship.

Other winners included Mrs. Eugene (Helen) Bergan for her green knitted sweater, Melvin Wheeler's delicate watercolor scene and hooked rugs crafted by Mrs. Harry (Eva) Rosenstein and Miss

Dorothy Ames. In the crocheting category Mrs. Sid (Helen) Drukman used elastic thread and glass beads to make striking covers for large brandy glasses, while runner-up Mrs. Waldo (Florence) Ries exhibited a pillow which closely resembled some of the magnificent flowers this talented lady is so well-known for growing.

From the two tables competing in bridge, four winners emerged. These local "card-sharks" are none other than Mrs. Alvin (Mimi) LaPlante, Mrs. Eugene (Helen) Bergan, Miss Dorothy Franke and Mrs. Kimball (Cathy) Nash. Worthy, but not so lucky competitors were Mrs. Francis (Jane) Botti, Mrs. Waldo (Florence) Ries, Mrs. Sid (Helen) Drukman and Mrs. Harry (Eva) Rosenstein.

"Remnant: Joseph's Plaid" is the title of the vibrant piece of art which garnered highest honors for Mrs. John (Bettie) Spellman. Another unique top winner was a beautiful wood and plastic lamp built by Abram Cohen. A Yankee Clipper ship in full rigging took second place for Dale Noll.

The lone competitor in woodcarving deftly proved that he is indeed in a class by himself! Aaron Kravitz's entries, four masks and a magnificent wild ram's head, simply must be seen to be believed!

Charged with the responsibility of judging were Mrs. Arthur (Susan) Bass, Miss Linda Yenkin, Mrs. Peter (Betty Ann) McLaughlin and John Spellman. It is noteworthy that their discriminating judgment met with general approval by contestants and visitors alike.

It was a warm, wonderful evening of sharing interests, learning much about casual friends whose similar interests have now brought them closer to one another. The deaf of Massachusetts can scarcely wait for the next tournament and are profoundly thankful to the NAD for this opportunity to display and appreciate their most cherished creations.

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From A Parent's Point Of View

Mary Jane Rhodes, Conductor

I just had a phone call from one of our deaf leaders who is nationally known and respected for his work with the deaf throughout the country. He was concerned that something that he said in one of his speeches might have offended hearing people. Although I don't really consider myself to be part of the "hearing world" when it comes to my work with the deaf—still I must admit that since I am not deaf, I am a hearing person. I have never been offended by anything that this man has said and have always considered him one of the most effective people that I know, in getting the story of the handicap of deafness over to both hearing and deaf audiences. It does occur to me though, that since I was fortunate enough to be accepted by our deaf citizens because of this column, perhaps I don't "receive" comments by the deaf the same as other hearing people might. In order for us to all get on a better footing, I would like to make a few comments on the "hearing world" versus the "deaf world."

First of all, any hearing person familiar with the plight of our deaf citizens over the past one hundred years, must be somewhat embarrassed and ashamed of what has happened. Deaf people have been told that manual communication isn't acceptable—and if they want to be a first class citizen they must be proficient at speech and speechreading. Those who fail to function well with only oral communication (which includes a vast majority of our deaf population), have been looked upon as being either stubborn or lazy. How many times have we heard the remark "You can't let deaf children use sign language because it is too easy for them"? This seems to suggest that if deaf children just won't be lazy they can learn to speak and speechread. If this were only true, I am sure that we would have found methods to motivate the deaf so that they would overcome their laziness. Stubborn—yes, I have to agree that many deaf people are stubborn when it comes to the use of speech and speechreading. Some have told me that after having been forced to try to learn by oral methods, they made up their minds that they would never use speech and speechreading as tools of communication when they finished school. I don't know many who have really followed through with their threat though—because most of the deaf people I know use their speech when they are comfortable with a person. As for speechreading—they all watch your face and automatically speechread as much as is intelligible to them.

Even the best-adjusted of our deaf citizens still have wounds from encounters with the hearing world. These wounds are slow to heal because most of our deaf friends find deafness to be a daily thing.

The battle that was won yesterday with one person must be fought all over again today with someone new. Deaf people become discouraged, impatient, resentful and bored with hearing people who won't make the effort to understand deafness. Sometimes they might vent their anger at the "hearing world"—but I feel safe in saying that they really don't mean all hearing people. What they are trying to say is "I am frustrated because hearing people don't understand my handicap. Please let me explain what I want and need. Accept me as a deaf person and we can become friends." It is really a simple message isn't it—and it should be easy enough to get the story across—but it just doesn't happen that way. Hearing people continue to make the lives of our deaf citizens miserable by refusing to ask their opinion, seek their guidance in matters pertaining to deafness and insisting on working **for** the deaf instead of **with** the deaf. I have been amazed at the reaction of some people who make their living in the area of the deaf when I suggest that deaf people don't want to be hearing people. That they are willing to accept their silent world if hearing people will just let them be deaf. It is a new idea to many—they just never thought of it that way. They naturally assumed that every deaf person spent a big portion of his time wishing that he could hear. When I am successful in getting this story across, hearing people begin to get a different view of the handicap of deafness, and I might add a new respect for our deaf population.

Now, the other side of the coin. Many of us "hearing people" are devoting most of our time and energy to seeing that what has happened in the past to our deaf population will be corrected. We are ashamed and embarrassed because hearing people have been so insensitive. Although we weren't personally responsible for what happened, still as hearing people we realize that we are obligated to put forth every effort to see that the necessary changes in education, vocational opportunities and acceptance of Total Communication are brought about immediately. We fight and scream and yell to make our point—and I might add we pray. We know that we have a moral obligation to speak out for our deaf friends. We do this willingly, without any thought of thanks or recognition for our efforts. The majority of deaf people are most appreciative when a hearing person extends a hand in friendship and understanding. The affection of deaf citizens for those hearing people who have been accepted into the deaf community is wonderful. I know because I have experienced this affection and acceptance. I wish there were some way to pass this feeling on to others who are so eager to serve the deaf. You see if they could

have the same experience of affection and acceptance, they would be better able to face those times when deaf people who don't understand the role we are playing strike out at us. I know how much it can hurt to have your motives questioned because you are a "hearing person." I have been discouraged impatient, resentful and bored with deaf people who wouldn't make the effort to understand me.

What is the answer? Well probably the words to a song I once knew would fit here—the song was "It Takes Two to Tango." We can't dance together if we don't cooperate. Deaf people can't bring about all the changes that need to be made without the help of dedicated hearing people. Hearing people can't do the job without the support of the deaf community. Personally I don't care who gets the credit—**just let me in on a little of the action!**

I'm here and I'm hearing and I want to help. In spite of what many people may think—I am not unique. There are hundreds—or perhaps thousands of other hearing people who want to help just as desperately as I do. I learned what I know about deafness from deaf people who were willing to tolerate me, who gave their time and efforts to help me understand my son's handicap. Sometimes they were impatient and sometimes I was impatient. Sometimes they were angry and there were times that I stomped off mad. Sometimes they were frustrated and sometimes I was frustrated. But I learned that true friends can disagree and still remain friends. I bent a little and they probably bent a lot. But you know progress is being made, changes are taking place and the future of the deaf looks brighter every day. This didn't happen because deaf people refused to accept the help of the hearing. It happened because dedicated deaf people and dedicated hearing people were willing to work side by side in spite of frustration, misunderstandings and bruised pride.

So let's get on with the job to be done!
The ball game is entering the final innings and we need all of the support we can muster up if we want to win the game!

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Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

We just received the April 1970 issue of your magazine today. All the articles were interesting.

What caught my eye, though, were the Letters to the Editor by Messrs. Subit and Rosenholz re: Bob Halligan's blast at the National Theatre of the Deaf. All three gentlemen are friends of mine from my former New York days.

I was one of the most enthusiastic at the news of the creation of a National Theatre of the Deaf to be sponsored by the government. I felt that at last there is a medium through which all deaf people of dramatic or thespic talent could work together at one time or other from all walks of life.

I had heard from the beginning that the shows were primarily aimed at the hearing audience and that any deaf person who attended was merely incidental. Many of us deaf laymen felt "left-out" when the shows and their calibre went "over the head" of the average deaf. Even though I've been using the sign language for many years now since I became an adult, I was not able to follow all of the plots in the offerings by the NTD because of the unfamiliarity of the signs chosen by the cast members. Especially during the rendition of "Jabberwocky" about which I had heard such enthusiastic raves from my friends.

I began to wonder that, if the shows were indeed aimed at the hearing audience, David Hays was not choosing the best means to show the hearing audience what the average deaf are like and what they can and cannot do. However, I kept quiet.

However, I attended a play on April 10th, "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum," presented by the Frederick H. Hughes Memorial Theatre of the Deaf, a local dramatic group of the deaf in Washington, D.C. It was the funniest play I had seen in a long time and there were many off-the-street hearing people in the audience. You should have heard them laugh their heads off. During the intermission, I chatted with several hearing people and every one of them had seen both the latest offering last February by the National Theatre of the Deaf and everyone of them compared "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum" and the NTD's latest program to the latter's detriment. In fact, some of them said they were so bored by "Milkwood," they fell asleep! "A Funny Thing . . ." was directed by a hearing man who had become interested in the deaf. I got to wondering if the NTD shouldn't take a leaf from the Hughes Theatre in general and Jon Posey, the director, in particular.

Yes, I agree with Messrs. Halligan and Subit that Gallaudet alumni with dramatic experience in college shouldn't always be given the favored treatment. Bernard Bragg's own father, Wolff Bragg, who had

never gone to Gallaudet College, is a veteran of many New York plays, many of them of excellent calibre.

If the offerings by NTD are aimed at the hearing audience to acquaint them with what makes a deaf person click, they are making a mistake not to use non-Gallaudet material. From what I have heard, Gallaudet College students represent only one-fifth of the entire deaf population of the United States! Does that make them truly representative of the deaf in general? Certainly not!

The Hughes Theatre of the Deaf has consistently given quality plays with excellent results at its box office and in laudatory criticisms. I'm not a member of this group but I'm one of their most enthusiastic boosters, being an ardent playgoer, and saw "The Rainmaker" given last fall. Many of the actors are so versatile that those who saw them in other plays could hardly believe they were the same ones who had acted in "A Funny Thing . . ." And many members of this theatrical group had never gone to Gallaudet at all.

If memory serves me, Jon Posey is the first hearing person to have directed a play given by the Hughes Theatre. Deaf people had directed other efforts by this group and one of the plays, "Dark of the Moon," won in competition with local hearing theatrical groups. It was not the first time, either, that plays by the deaf had won!

Thank you!

Edith Allerup Kleberg
(Mrs. Marcellus A. Kleberg)

Kensington, Md.

* * *

Dear Editor:

It was very good of you . . . and very fair . . . to publish those two letters anent the National Theatre of the Deaf.

It is too bad that there are many deaf besides the two frustrated actors who do not understand the facts: The National Theatre of the Deaf is not and never was intended **solely** as an entertainment medium for the deaf. Please emphasize the word "solely" in bold type or italics. That is an important word.

There are some deaf who may derive some enjoyment from some of the performances by the NTD. If they do, as I did, fine and good. If they don't, well that is to be regretted. But the talkies and the stage musicals are not intended for the deaf. Yet, some deaf attend and get a modicum of enjoyment as I do. In the last ten years I attended exactly two movies, "Ben Hur" and "2001: A Space Odyssey." Of course, I could not understand a word of the dialogue but the chariot race and the space photography were out of this world!

Furthermore, the NTD does not and never did hold a club over the heads of the deaf to compel them to attend their performances. This is done by the organizations of the deaf to some extent and their stage shows, what I have seen of them, were sad affairs. They had neither the scenery, the costumes, the makeup, the lighting nor the professional talent the NTD has.

I happen to remember that way back in 1932 during one of the NAD conventions, Dr. Ignatius Bjorlee, of the Maryland School, was the guest speaker and he brought the crowd to its feet with a rousing ovation. His theme was, "The deaf must advertise." During all these years what advertising the deaf had attempted was not too pronounced. During the past few years the National Theatre of the Deaf has been the greatest advertising medium for the deaf. (Please note how I used "... of the Deaf" and "... for the deaf.")

Instead of criticising David Hays and the others who are connected with the NTD, Mr. Hays should be regarded as a god.

Emerson Romero

Farmingdale, N.Y.

Dear Editor:

After receiving the April copy of THE DEAF AMERICAN, I felt I must tell you how much I enjoy reading it—from cover to cover—even though many of the deaf mentioned are perfect strangers.

However, the recent issue pictured a young deaf magician, Gary Lensbower, of Washington, D.C., who has performed his magic tricks many times for area deaf all over Pennsylvania. A favorite column, from which I have learned so much, is Edwin Hazel's "Parliamentary Procedure" column and I am aghast at the many numerous mistakes made at their meetings. It's too late now to teach old dogs the correct tricks, alas.

I really do hope that some month soon THE DEAF AMERICAN will feature a news column about Pennsylvania deaf.

Clara DeCandis

Scranton, Pa.



Mr. and Mrs. Walter Von Feldt were married on April 10, 1970, in Denver, Colo. The bride is the former Bonnie Kiltbau, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Kiltbau. Both the bride and the groom are 1968 graduates of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind. Walter was one of the participants in the 1968 World Games for the Deaf in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, and brought home a silver medal in wrestling.

Colorado . . .

Mr. and Mrs. John Salazar and family are now settled in their new home in the Montebello district of Denver. The Albert Joneses have purchased a home, too, and are moving in soon. The Kent Elstads moved into their new home in April.

The Jerome Moers and the Ralph Moers families are the first to have TTY in the Denver area. Ralph is the district representative and is available for securing the used teletype machines for those who are interested in setting up their own TTY. The only other machine outside these two in Colorado at present is in the Captioned Films branch located in the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind in Colorado Springs.

Mrs. Margaret Herbold has been chosen delegate for St. Mark's Episcopal Church to the annual convention to be held in Albion, Mich., in July.

Mrs. Mary Elstad, son Tim, and Miss Allie Joiner motored to Omaha recently to visit with Mary's father, Scott Cuscaden, and also the George Propps in Lincoln.

Laura Anderson, daughter of Mrs. Rea Hinrichs and Dick Anderson, dropped in at the Silent Athletic Club one recent Saturday evening. She has made good grades in the first and second quarters at Colorado State University at Fort Collins. Laura is very fortunate to have been chosen by the professors to teach manual communication to interested students at the University.

Miss Sandra Klein of Boulder had as her guests, Mr. and Mrs. Mike (Ruth) Dorrell of Maryland who stopped to visit her on their way to California. Ruth and Sandra were roommates at one time.

Richard Chamberlain has returned to his home in Sioux Falls, S. D., after a year or so of drafting school in Denver. He has secured employment with a local firm.

Mr. and Mrs. William Henry of Colorado Springs took a 10-day auto trip through Arizona recently. They helped her sister and brother-in-law get settled in their new mobile home near Phoenix.

Mr. and Mrs. Larry Rose, after living in Denver for some time, have returned to Los Angeles. While here Larry worked at the Rocky Mountain News.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Shaeswitz of Chicago spent a week with her brother, Bob Hoagland, in Henderson, Colo. They had a chance to get acquainted with Bob's bride-to-be, Connie Lijka, who will graduate from the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind this June.

Mr. and Mrs. Keith Ferguson recently motored to Columbus, Georgia, to attend the graduation of their son, Michael, from



ALL-DEAF LIONS CLUB—Lions International President W. R. Bryan, second from right, receives a roaring welcome in the language of signs in Austin, Texas. The Lions' president went to Austin to charter the first club in the worldwide service organization entirely composed of deaf members. The occupations of the new 25 Lions members range from school teachers, dairy farmers, lithographers to county clerk. Chartered in April, the Ephphatha Lions Club has already launched its first community service project. They established the Halfway House, a home for mentally disturbed deaf, where they are counseled and comforted by the charter members of this unique Lions Club.

Officers Training School at Fort Benning.

O.C.S. Michael Ferguson scored 93 out of a possible 100 in the academic work which placed him at the top of the class. For this he was awarded a plaque in honor of his achievement, as well as letters of commendation from the commanding officer of Fort Benning and from the Pentagon. In the overall course of the O.C.S. Michael placed fifth in a class of 102. Three hundred thirty-five military men began the O.C.S. course in November, and only 102 graduated from this rigid course.

After the graduation exercises were over, Mary Ann, proud mother that she is, had the honor of helping Mike's wife pin on the gold bars of a 2nd Lieutenant. Since Mary's birthday was May 2, she said that was the greatest birthday gift, ever.

The Fergusons have another son, Pat, who is now a machinist for Morse Chain Co. of Denver, after serving four years in the Army and serving in Vietnam.

Missouri-Kansas . . .

Charles Green announced the 60th anniversary banquet of the Kansas City NFSD Div. No. 31 will be held at the President Hotel in Kansas City on November 7.

Raymond Rodriguez paid a surprise visit to the Kansas City, Kansas Deaf Center on March 21 with Mr. and Mrs. Billy Klingensmith of Olathe. He is teaching college students in the states of New Mexico and Arizona how to use the language of signs and fingerspelling. Ray

lives at Las Cruces where the University of New Mexico is located. He also visited his folks.

Mrs. Helen Mayes and family moved to Olathe from Colorado recently. Her husband, Larry, is still in Colorado Springs. Larry's father passed away on February 12 at the age of 89.

The Graybill family went to Dallas the weekend of March 13 to see their brother Pat and the National Theatre of the Deaf at the new Dallas Theater.

Mrs. Marie Fuller has moved to the Jon Linne Town House from the Swope Park Nursing Home. She can now walk with the aid of a walker after therapy on her left leg.

George Phillips was in Chicago in February taking the examination which resulted in him becoming an AIFD interior designer and teleflorist. He had been an apprentice for five years and now works for Lievek Florist Shop on the Plaza in Kansas City, Mo. He plans to go to Atlanta, Ga., in June and to Mexico City in July to enter the contests for designs with flowers and plants.

On February 1, Lyle Mortensen, Sr., was appointed administrator in planning education at Rochester Institute of Technology to assist the boys and girls from the National Technical Institute for the Deaf in the five courses in engineering.

Norman Steele reports that Mrs. Helen Forrest accompanied her daughter and family of Philadelphia to California. They made a day's stopover in Kansas City on March 2 to visit her old hometown.

Greenmun Memorial Contributions

At the time of the death of Robert M. Greenmun, the family requested that in lieu of flowers contributions be made to "The Chapel Fund" of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind. Such contributions will be added to funds from other sources to construct a building on the campus for

the students' religious activities.

Anyone wishing to send in a contribution in Bob's memory should send it to: "The Chapel Fund," c/o William J. McClure, Superintendent, Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, St. Augustine, Florida 32084.

21st Annual Deaf Prep Basketball Story . . .

- **BENNIE FULLER IS DEAF PREP PLUM OF 1969-70 SEASON**
- **He Sets Four Individual Scoring Records as Arkansas Posts Third Straight Sparkling Year With 26-4 Slate**
- **Rhode Island Is Deaf Prep Team of the Year and Coach Jim Cooney Is Deaf Prep Coach of the Year**
- **Rhode Island Wins Eastern Division II Crown and Is 24-2 for the Year**
- **New Jersey and Mystic Oral Repeat as Tourney Winners**
- **Virginia is Mason-Dixon Champion**

By ART KRUGER, Sports Editor

7530 Hampton Ave. #303, Hollywood, Calif. 90046

The little German guy on "Laugh-In" said, "... very interesting."

The performance of Bennie Charles Fuller on the hardwood for the Leopards of the Arkansas School for the Deaf during the 1969-70 cage campaign was indeed very interesting.

What made it very interesting was that Bennie broke all of four national deaf prep individual scoring records, and was the hottest shooter in the history of deaf prep basketball. Imagine, he is only a junior.

When Fuller burned the nets for 40 digits in the semifinals of the Area 9 District tournament held at Central Baptist College in Conway on February 20, 1970, he had scored exactly **3,000 points in just three seasons for a 34.1 per game average.** This is a new deaf prep mark, replacing the old standard of 2,072 set by Don Lyons of the California School for the Deaf at Berkeley in 1964. In his four year career Lyons had a 22.7 per game average. We would not be surprised if Bennie could get up to at least 4,000 points when he plays his last game at ASD next year. During his freshman year Fuller scored 728 points in 32 games for a 22.8 per game average, and as a sophomore last year he averaged 35.9 points a game when he blistered the hoop for 971 points in 27 games, a new deaf prep mark in a single season, bettering the old record of 918 in 27 games set by the same Lyons in 1964.

This year Bennie obliterated his own single season record when he tallied **1,301 points on 524 field goals and 253 free throws in 29 games for a remarkable 44.9 average.** And this average for a single season is the highest in deaf prep history, blotting out the old record of 41.9 set by Emil Hartman in 1959 at the Ohio School for the Deaf.

Fuller also set a new single game deaf prep scoring record when he hit **77 points** as the Leopards pounded Enola High School, 108-67, on November 3, 1969, and three weeks later on November 22, 1969, he wiped out his own single game mark by scoring **98 points** as ASD walloped Mississippi School for the Deaf, 159-37.

The old record was 70 set by David Browning of the Tennessee School for the Deaf in 1968.

Coach Houston Nutt wrote that the 6-2, 180-pound Bennie is a natural athlete. He has been attending ASD since 1957 and has played basketball for about eight years. His home is Hensley, a small town south of Little Rock, shared with four brothers and three sisters. Bennie has expressed a desire to attend college and later possibly go into coaching.

"He shoots from mostly outside, about 30 to 40 feet out," said Nutt. "And he's had two or three men on him every game. I've had him since he was in junior high. He's come a long way. He hustles all the time and never lets up a second. He's got a nice jump shot he shoots with one hand. He's real soft—one of the best I've seen."

"Bennie has been drawing big crowds, too. Everywhere I go, people say, 'I've

got to see Fuller play.' The first night at the Ouachita Invitational tournament there was a full house when we played."

Nutt knew that Fuller would be subjected to intense pressure. "Down at ASD in practice we put three boys on Bennie," explained Nutt. "We try to get pressure on him to get him used to it. I've told him the night before a game, 'They are going to put four men on you and you're only going to score 10 points.' **But the more pressure you put on him the better he is.**"

But Bennie did not run the show by himself. The Leopards tormented their opponents with a full-court trap press defensively, and Jimmy Daves, 6-3 junior James Tolbert, David Howell and Barnell Holmes were consistently in double figures for ASD.

Fuller would bring the ball downcourt, drive hard either left or right, stop suddenly and shoot. Occasionally he would



THE NATION'S NO. 1 DEAF PREP BASKETBALL TEAM, 1969-70. Coached by Houston Nutt, the ASD Leopards posted their third straight winning season with a 26-4 worksheet. The players, left to right: Kneeling—Jimmy Powell, Danny Dale, Lavern Webb, Jimmy Reddell and Larry Richardson. Standing—DEAF PREP PLAYER OF THE YEAR Bennie Fuller, James Tolbert, David Howell, Barnell Holmes and Jimmy Daves.



NATE CANNON of Rome set a new New York State schoolboy career record of 2,223 points in 79 games in four years. During the 1969-1970 season he had 905 points in 21 contests—an astonishing 43.1 average.

fire a pass inside when he spotted a teammate open, but Nutt said Bennie was best "on the move." After winning invitational tournaments at Ouachita and Cabot and trouncing Joe T. Robinson High School, 115-77, the Leopards ended their regular season with a 24-3 record. They lost to Harmony Grove High School, 61-52, after winning 20 straight games. The Leopards suffered their second loss of the season to St. Joseph's High School of Conway, by 4 points, but won a return match, winning by two points. Their third loss, the worst of the season, was to Menifee High School, 165-59, with Bennie Fuller out due to illness.

After defeating Morrilton Sacred Heart High School, 75-70, and Bigelow High School, 83-55, in the district tournament, the Leopards lost a tough game to Greenbrier High School in the semifinals, 75-45. They had to win that game so as to get to the finals to be eligible for the state tournament. Greenbrier, by the way, went on to the state finals. In the district tournament Fuller scored 42, 42 and 40 points for a total of 124.

Arkansas' record the last three seasons has been 73-17. The ASD was probably the best deaf prep quintet in the country this year.

Bennie Fuller received mention in **SPORTS ILLUSTRATED** in March when he was averaging 47 points per game. He thus became the fourth deaf athlete so mentioned. The others were Tony Gilbert of Kentucky School for the Deaf in high school football, Don Lyons of University of Nevada at Las Vegas in college basketball and Marty Willigan of Hofstra University in NCAA wrestling.

Last year Bobby Fuller of Texas School for the Deaf was the Deaf Prep Basketball Player of the Year. Now it's Bennie Charles Fuller this year.

The 1969-70 season will be remembered as a year of hot shooting among deaf prepsters. Beside Bennie Fuller, four other riflemen were **Nate Cannon of New York State School for the Deaf at Rome, Steve Blehm of North Dakota, Ernie Epps of Kentucky and John Sandoval of Berkeley.**

Coach Jim Magness called Nate Cannon the best player he has seen in 15 years of basketball tutoring and rival clubs doubleteamed him at every opportunity. It was a rare night when he didn't score at least 30 points.

When this 6-foot NYSSD Trojan sharpshooting senior pumped in 49 points in the semifinals of Section II Class E basketball tournament, **Nate ran his four-year scoring total to 2,223 points, a 28.3 average in 79 games, before hanging up his sneakers. This is a New York State schoolboy record.** He set new state career high in the Oppenheim Central High School contest in the opening round of the sectional cagefest when he connected for 53 points to surpass the previous state record of 2,108 set by Union Academy of Belleville's Jim Stockwell who finished his high school hoop career two years ago. **Lew Alcindor, now with Milwaukee Bucks after aiding UCLA to three straight NCAA cage titles, is third with 2,067.**

Alcindor was a high scorer with New York City's Power Memorial High School.

Cannon also moved into a three-way tie for sixth place among New York State's all-time single-game scorers this year when he went on a spree against Georgetown High, finishing with 27 field goals and 10 free throws for 64 points.

Coach Magness recognized Cannon's hoop ability when the then 13-year-old Albany, N.Y., native first reported for the varsity four years ago. So impressed with Cannon's first season scoring (192 points in 19 games) was Magness that he persuaded Nate to try out for the Trojan track team and prescribed special exercises to strengthen his legs.

Playing in the shadows of NYSSD's Tim O'Hea and Bob DeLorme, Cannon managed to score 497 points in 20 games as a sophomore, and a year ago he came through with 629 points in 19 contests. That broke the previous single-season individual mark of 589 points which O'Hea had set through the 1966-67 campaign. The record lasted only a year. **Cannon's 1969-70 output for a 21-game schedule was 905 points, a 43.1 points-a-game average.**

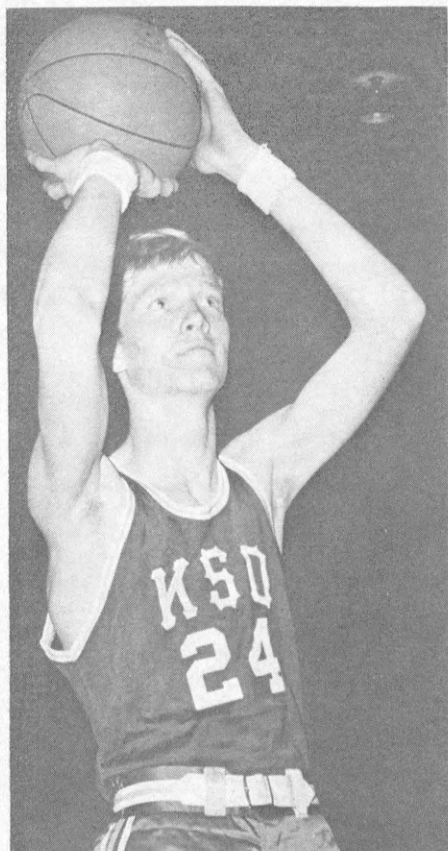
The NYSSD Trojans finished the season with an 11-10 record. It was Magness' 12th winning season in 15 years of hoop coaching at Florida and Rome. And it was the first time the Trojans made it to the semifinals in the sectional basketball eliminations.

North Dakota's top prep basketball player was not a senior, and a junior or a sophomore was not the leader among the state's approximately 3,000 varsity performers. The list was headed by a freshman. Over a 21-game route, **Steve Blehm, a first-year varsity performer on the North Dakota School for the Deaf aggregation at Devils Lake, authored a spectacular average of 35.8 by depositing 751 points through the hoop and was the state's highest scorer during the 1969-70 campaign.**

A 16-year-old native of Bismarck, the 5-11 NDSD sharpshooter had spectacular games of 52, 57 and 62 points. Blehm also had an average of 15.4 rebounds for the Bulldogs, winners of 10 games out of 21. His coach, Henry Brenner, said Steve has a large variety of shots, has a lot of skill and a lot of natural ability. No wonder the Bulldogs can look forward to three more years with Blehm spearheading the team.

Kentucky School for the Deaf Little Colonels won only one of 21 games. However, KSD had the state's second leading scorer in Ernest Epps, a 6-4 sophomore who averaged 33.5 points per game when he ripped the nets for 703 points in 21 contests. Last year as a freshman, Ernest racked up a total of 451 points in 22 games for a 20.6 per game average.

Epps has been deaf since birth, and he's been attending KSD since 1958. The Benton, Ky., native is vice president of his class and president of the Key Club as well as of the Kentucky Chapter Jr. NAD. For his work during the 1968-69 school year, Epps received the American Legion award as KSD's most outstanding student.



ERNEST EPPS, Kentucky's sensational sophomore, was the state's second ranking scorer with an average of 33.5 (703 points in 21 games).

Epps scored 40 or more points in six games this year, including a school-record 48 against Lexington Sayre High School. "There aren't many boys in this state who could guard him one-on-one and hold him to under 20 points," KSD coach Ed Hyden said. Epps, who played quarterback and end in football "is tops in everything in my book," Hyden declared. This was Hyden's first year of coaching. He believes KSD will win a lot of basketball games next year. KSD has just started physical education and Hyden is confident it will improve the sports over the years.

In 1964 an era ended at the California School for the Deaf at Berkeley. Don Lyons played his last basketball game for the Eagles, but although he went on to star at University of Nevada at Las Vegas, CSDB has not forgotten him.

The legend of Lyons, however, may be drawing to a close. John Sandoval, 6-1 junior guard, is writing a new chapter in the school's cage history. John, in just three seasons, has tallied 1,621 points, the second highest in CSDB's history, and this season averaged 28.6 points per game—the second highest in Northern California—hitting 56% from the floor. Sandoval didn't score fewer than 22 points through the Eagles' first 11 games of the season and had one stretch during the second half of the campaign when he blistered the hoop in consecutive games with 46, 45, 37 and 43 points. His season high of 45 was against the Riverside school for the deaf. He finished the season with 715

points in 25 games. With another campaign yet to play, Sandoval threatens to break CSDB's all-time scoring mark held by Don Lyons. He needs only 452 points to become the Eagles' new all-time scoring king. (CSDB was 10-15 for the season.)

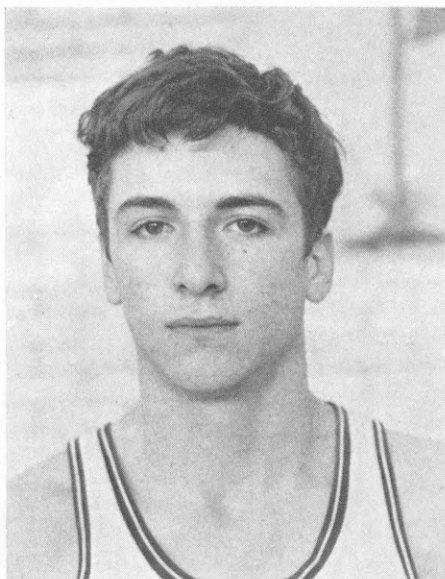
Other devastating shooters who averaged more than 20 points per game during the 1969-70 campaign:

Daniel Rines, American	25.5
Dennis Vance, Nebraska	24.4
Richard Booker, Texas	24.1
David Lopez, New Mexico	24.1
Bruce Goulette, Horace Mann	23.5
John Healey, Beverly	23.5
Marty Jones, Mystic Oral	23.2
Harold Richards, Georgia	23.0
Larry Coleman, Texas	23.0
Larry Bostelman, Ohio	22.3
Randall Graham, Louisiana	22.8
Raymond Monson, Utah	21.9
Rex Leadingham, Riverside	21.8
Ricky Ballinger, Mt. Airy	21.7
Robert DeBold, Fanwood	21.3
Mike Johnson, Oklahoma	21.0
Willie Forrest, Illinois	20.8
John Meehan, Boston	20.7
Richard Leon, Arizona	20.7
Billy Chaperon, Horace Mann	20.3
Gene Calloway, Arizona	20.4
Jack New, Louisiana	20.3
Durston Winesburg, Virginia	20.1
John Burley, Michigan	20.1
Rick Suiter, St. Rita	20.0

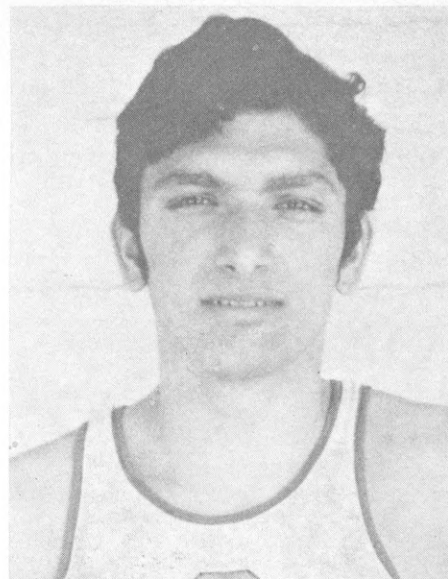
* * *

For the second straight year St. Mary's was hot in opening round and semifinal tournament games but was cold in the championship tussle against the Marie Katzenbach School for the Deaf of West Trenton, N.J. This was tenth crown for the New Jersey Colts in the 38-year history of the Eastern States Schools for the Deaf basketball tournament. New Jersey won in 1927, 1935-36, 1938-39-40, 1942, 1958, 1969 and 1970. St. Mary's has been champion eight times, and Mt. Airy, seven.

Sheldon Johnson, 6-0 guard, was the



STEVE BLEHM of North Dakota, a freshman, was the state's top high school scorer with 751 points in 21 games for a 35.8 average.



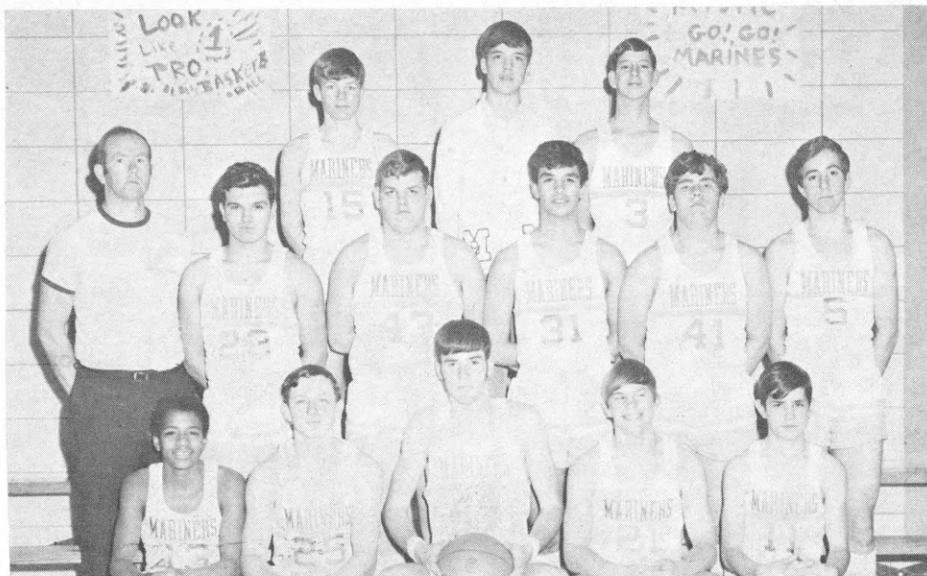
JOHN SCANDOVAL of Berkeley threatens to break his school's all-time scoring mark held by Don Lyons. He has made 1,621 points in three campaigns.

leader of the tournament champions. He made their offense go and was their defensive demon. St. Mary's had three men on him at times, but Sheldon still hit for 28 points. The tournament saw two outstanding players who should be fine all-around players when they are seniors. They are Rick Ballinger, 6-1, 160-pound guard of Mt. Airy, and Robert DeBold, 6-4, 175-pound center of Fanwood. Both are sophomores.

The top five performers of the tournament were Johnson, Ballinger, Daniel Rinas of American, Carl Cerniglia of St. Mary's, and Dave Fitzgerald of St. Mary's. DeBold was chosen on the second team: Rinas, the 5-10 guard, compiled a total of 117 points in three games in the carnival and led his West Hartford based ASD to a fifth place finish. His 34-point effort in the opening round was nearly enough to upset Mt. Airy. The following day the New Britain boy cut loose for 15 points in the final eight minutes to give ASD a solid win over West Virginia. He scored 34 points in that outing as well. And his name was permanently inscribed in the American School for the Deaf basketball record books when he shattered a long standing ASD single game scoring mark with 49 points against Western Pennsylvania in a game for fifth place.

Results of the Division I Eastern meet held at the Pennsylvania School for the Deaf, Mt. Airy, Pa.

St. Mary's 93, West Virginia 72
Mt. Airy 68, American 60
New Jersey 79, Western Pa. 46
Fanwood 53, Maryland 32
American 72, West Virginia 62
Western Pa. 85, Maryland 70
St. Mary's 77, Mt. Airy 70
New Jersey 60, Fanwood 55
West Virginia 77, Maryland 61 (7th place)
American 75, Western Pa. 56 (5th place)



CHAMPIONS OF NEW ENGLAND SCHOOLS TWO CONSECUTIVE YEARS—The Mariners of the Mystic Oral School for the Deaf of Mystic, Conn., left to right: Front row—Jim Turner, Jeff Gudaitis, Marty Jones (6-6 All American), Mickey Eckert and Paul Gaynor. Middle row—Coach Don Norcross, David Jorczak, Doug Dotson, Ron Meotti, Bruce Benjamin and Joe Caputo. Back row—Pat Carlton, Bill Middelieb (manager) and Tom Blake.

Mt. Airy 73, Fanwood 53 (3rd place)
New Jersey 56, St. Mary's 43
(championship)

For the first time in ten years of the Eastern deaf prep tournament, Division I and Division II played in different locations, the later being held at Portland, Maine, site of the Governor Baxter School for the Deaf. Member schools of Division II are Austine School for the Deaf, Brattleboro, Vt.; Kendall School for the Deaf, Washington, D.C.; Lexington School for the Deaf, Queens, N.Y.; Mill Neck School for the Deaf, Long Island, N.Y.; New York State School for the Deaf, Rome, N.Y.; Rochester School for the Deaf, Rochester, N.Y.; Rhode Island School for the Deaf, Providence, R. I., and the Governor Baxter School.

After reigning for three years as champion of this division, Rome lost to Rhode Island in the finals. The Rome Trojans led 19-13 after one quarter, and 40-26 at the half. But the RI Roosters led by 5-7 guard George Ferreira, who scored 12 points in the third period, all on long bombers, cut the gap to one point, 57-58, at the end of the third quarter. The Jim Cooney coached kids did not take the lead until there was about three minutes left and went on to win, 71-68. Anthony Strakaluse was great in the last quarter and had a 27-point scoring effort in this game on 9 field goals and 9 free throws. Strakaluse (6-0, 180) and is only 14 years old but he played like he had years of experience. He was also good on the boards. But Ferreira was a real leader and played the whole last half with four fouls. The great Nate Cannon and two other Trojans fouled out late in the last period. **The victory was a very satisfactory one for the RI Roosters as this was their first deaf prep tournament title.**

Cannon, however, was voted the meet's most valuable player. He also gained a place on the first All-Star team. Rhode Island had three players named to the

first team, Ferreira, Strakaluse and Mike Duarte.

Results:

Rome 73, Austine 62
Maine 77, Mill Neck 53
Rhode Island 76, Lexington 58
Austine 84, Mill Neck 21
Rome 80, Rochester 54
Rhode Island 70, Maine 51
Lexington 60, Austine 50 (5th place)
Rochester 80, Maine 62 (3rd place)
Rhode Island 71, Rome 68 (championship)

For the second consecutive year Mystic Oral School for the Deaf Mariners won the New England Schools for the Deaf Basketball Tournament, the seventh meet being held at Greenfield, N.H., home of Crotched Mountain School for the Deaf.

The major reason was Marty Jones, a

big 6-6, 200-pound senior center who averaged 34.0 points and 23.2 rebounds per game in the tournament. He scored 45 against Horace Mann in the semifinals and 41 against Clarke in the finals. However, it was not a one-man effort. Jones was a great player and deserves All-American selection, but Mickey Eckert and Jeff Gudaitis, both 5-10 seniors, and Jimmy Turner, a sophomore, were also great. The Mariners, coached by Don Norcross, had a very good zone press and a lot of pressure in the back court.

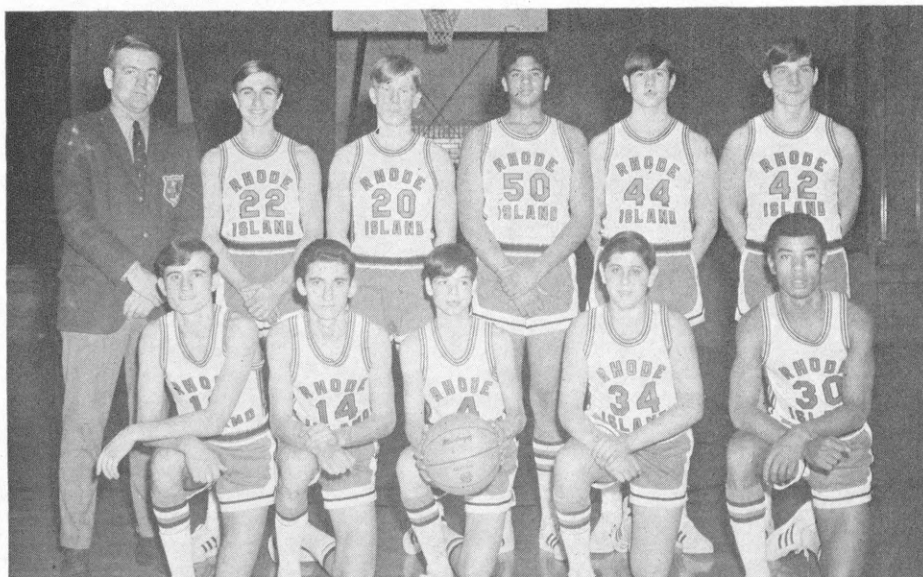
Results of the N-E meet:

Beverly 55, New Hampshire 23
Austine 65, Beverly 26
Mystic Oral 81, Maine 54
Horace Mann 81, Boston 47
Clarke 63, Rhode Island 49
Rhode Island 69, New Hampshire 16
Beverly beat Boston
Mystic Oral 81, Horace Mann 62
Clarke 69, Austine 58
Rhode Island 68, Beverly 44 (5th place)
Austine beat Horace Mann (3rd place)
Mystic 71, Clarke 54 (championship)

On the N-E All-Tournament team were Marty Jones and Mickey Eckert of Mystic, Bruce Goulette and Billy Chaperon of Horace Mann, John McEnany and Mike Shepard of Clarke, George Ferreira and Mike Duarte of Rhode Island and Alan Gifford of Austine.

The win concluded the campaign for Marty Jones and the Mystic Oral school with a won-lost reading of 18-6, highlighted by a regular season triumph over American School for the Deaf, 77-67. This was the first time that American and Mystic met on the court. ASD got into early foul trouble trying to throttle tall Marty Jones, and as a result three of ASD's starters were taken out in the fourth period and Mystic began to pull away. Danny Rinas was high man for ASD with 35 points, and Jones hit 44 for the winner.

Rhode Island starters were George Ferreira, Mike Duarte, Charles Lamothe,



This is the best looking quintet in the New England States and is the DEAF PREP TEAM OF THE YEAR—the Roosters of the Rhode Island School for the Deaf who captured the Eastern Division II cagefest and finished the season with a brilliant 24-2 slate. The players, from left to right: Front row, kneeling—George Ferreira, Francis Simpson, John Confreda, Bob DeCosta and Larry Duarte. Back row, standing—DEAF PREP COACH OF THE YEAR Jim Cooney, Paul Tomasian, Chuck Lamothe, Bob Gomes, Ed Klimaszewski and Tony Strakaluse.

Anthony Strakaluse and Edward Klimaszewski, who averaged 14.7, 13.8, 13.7, 12.6 and 8.5, respectively.

There was on question that Arkansas had the strongest deaf prep cage squad in the country, but Rhode Island gets our vote as the Deaf Prep Basketball Team of the Year for the 1969-70 campaign. It finished the season with a sparkling 24-won, 2-lost record. Besides its tough loss to Clarke in the N-E tournament, RI also lost only one game during the regular season, and that was to Mystic in December, 68-78. Rhode Island, however, avenged the earlier defeat by beating Mystic, 67-47. Coach Jim Cooney is a dedicated coach and deserves to be named as the Deaf Prep Basketball Coach of the Year.

Mason-Dixon

"I'm very happy after four years of drought." These were the thoughts of Coach Rocco De Vito after his Virginia School for the Deaf quintet won the 18th annual Mason-Dixon Schools for the Deaf Basketball Tournament held at Spartanburg, S.C.

The victory over South Carolina in the finals climaxed three nights of fine defensive and rebounding play by the VSD Cards. De Vito also commented that he felt his team's defensive efforts against the taller host five was the key to the title victory.

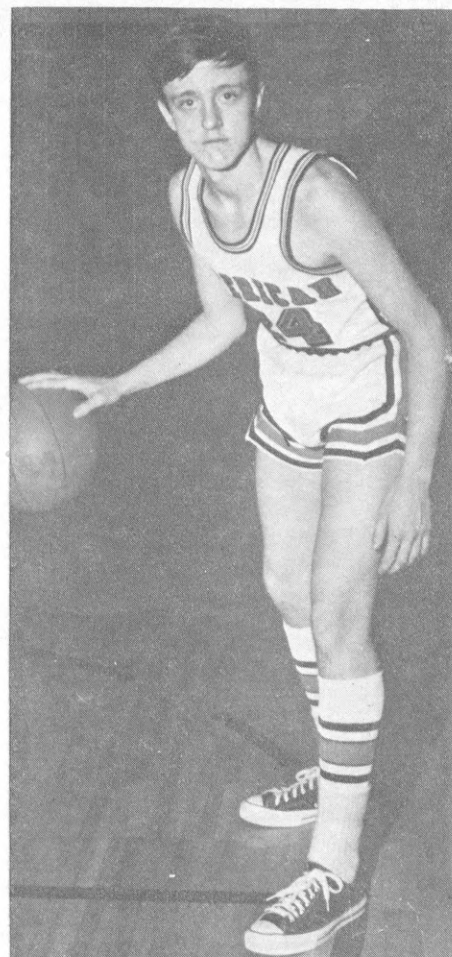
Durston Winesburg of Virginia was presented the MVP trophy for the three-day event while teammate Johnny Olinger was recognized as the runnerup for the award. Named to the all-tourney team were Winesburg and Steve Shrum of Virginia, Randall Graham and Jack New of Louisiana, Jerome Odom of Alabama, Andrew Johnson of Florida, Danny Ladner of Mississippi, Glenn Foster and Bernard Jones of South Carolina and David Moore of Tennessee.

Results of the M-D meet:

Florida 64, Tennessee 43
Louisiana 50, Alabama 40
Virginia 51, Mississippi 21
Alabama 67, Mississippi 29
South Carolina 59, Florida 58
Virginia 61, Louisiana 47
Alabama 69, Tennessee 42 (5th place)
Louisiana 54, Florida 48 (3rd place)
Virginia 59, South Carolina 42 (championship)

It's been a great sports year for young Coach Rocco DeVito—probably the greatest ever—at VSD. Besides winning the M-D deaf prep tourney title, the DeVito boys also copped the Group III, District O cage playoff tourney crown, enabling the Cards to enter the regional showdown for the first time in the school history. They stunned Auburn High School in overtime, 80-73, but were eliminated by tournament-wise Hardin-Reynolds in the finals, 57-82. H-R was three time State Group III champion. **VSD finished the season with a fine 17-6 record.**

Like Virginia, Illinois School for the Deaf went undefeated in nine football games last fall, and, according to basketball Coach Mike Moore, the winning grid ways were a major factor in ISD cage team having its best season in the last 22 years. In fact, it had been eight years since ISD had a winning season when it finished 14-12 under Jim Bonds. The Tigers gradually improved each of Moore's previous six years at the Jacksonville school. **The 1969-70 court outfit had the best winning percentage of any team to wear the orange and black in over two decades.** The team had a winning percentage of .760, with its sparkling record of 19 wins and 6 losses. This also is the first team to have a winning record since the Illinois High School Association adopted the rule in 1961 that prohibits a boy from participating in high school



DAN RINAS of American School for the Deaf has averaged 25 points a game the past two seasons.

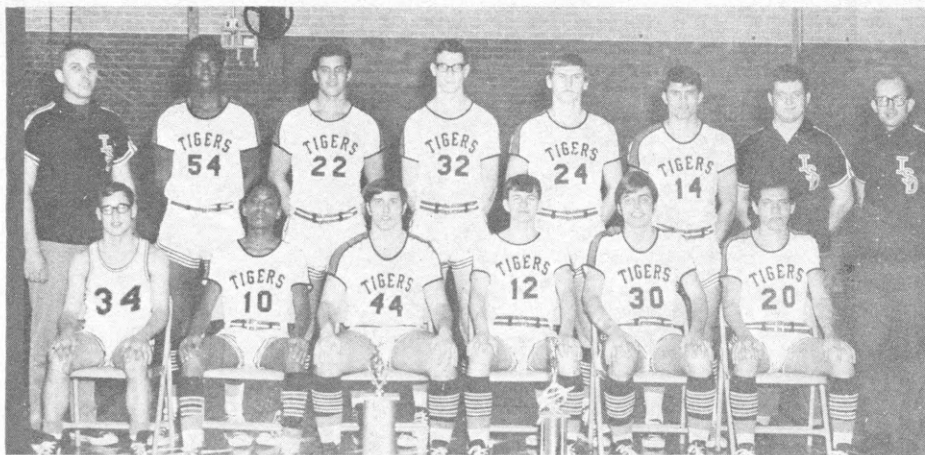
athletics after his 19th birthday. The Tigers were 20-9 (.689) in 1948-49 under Ken Wilson, who is now principal at ISD, 21-8 (.724) under Arthur Yates in 1951-52, and 22-7 (.758) under Jim Spink in 1955-56.

The ISD Tigers opened the 1969-70 campaign with 9 straight triumphs before the Christmas vacation. Of those nine wins, there were two resounding victories over **Indiana Deaf, 82-53, and Missouri Deaf, 82-57.** Also, included was the championship trophy of the 17th annual Plymouth Holiday Tournament. This was the first title trophy to be earned by ISD in basketball in over a decade. For those accomplishments during the first half of the season ISD was rated as high as 16th for small schools in the state of Illinois.

As the Christmas vacation was over the Tigers knew that they had the toughest part of their schedule ahead of them. Their three of six losses were to Triopia High School—first during the regular season, then in the finals of the 31st annual PMSC Conference tournament and in the semifinals of the district meet. The Triopia quintet won the district title and proceeded to beat Jacksonville High School, a school of 1,500 students, in the regional tournament. Prior to entering the regional carnival, Triopia was 25-1.



MASON-DIXON DEAF PREP CHAMPS—Virginia School for the Deaf Cardinals held an assembly one Monday afternoon, two days after winning the M-D cage tourney title, to present the school with the Mason-Dixon Tourney trophy and the Lewellyn Traveling Trophy. Appropriately enough, the tourney was founded by Thomas Carlton Lewellyn, coach and athletic director of VSD from 1913 to 1953. The traveling trophy, donated by the VSD Alumni in 1967 in his memory, is given annually to the winning team in the M-D meet and now proudly sits in the VSD trophy case at the home of its founder. Team members include, left to right, first row: Johnny Olinger, Durston Winesburg, Ronnie Noel, Bobby Mawyer and Steve Shrum. Back row: Steve Burton, David Inabinett, Coach Rocco DeVito, Jack Cornette, Roger Petty and Edward Arnold.



BEST TEAM IN A DECADE—The 1969-70 Tigers of the Illinois School for the Deaf posted a fine 19-6 record and was rated the best deaf prep quintet in the whole Central and Midwest states. The players, left to right: Top row, standing—Coach Mike Moore, fabulous Willy Forrest (6-3), Pedro Medina (6-2), Mike Wallace (6-4), Ralph Homon (6-2), Frank Bazos (5-11), Manager G. Clark, and Assistant Coach F. Karben. Bottom row, sitting—Jim Crouch, Jerry Seymore, Mike Wiwczarowski, Gary Hohenbery, Bob Benson and Jesse Quintero.

As in football, the Tigers were led by 6-3 junior Willy Forrest, one of the best backs in the state of Illinois. He averaged 20.8 points and 12.6 rebounds per game in basketball.

After the loss of 6-1 playmaker guard Ron Sipek through age after the sixth game, Coach Moore nevertheless had a fine "set seven" for a starting lineup. The usual starters, depending on the opponent and the man-to-man match-up defense, consisted of 5-11 senior Frank Bazos and 5-8 junior Gary Hohenberry at the guards,

Willy Forrest and either 6-2 junior Pedro Medina or 6-2 junior Mike Wallace at the forwards, 6-4 junior Mike Wallace at center, and dependable 5-11 senior guard-forward Jesse Quintero.

If there were a deaf prep cagefest in the midwest area, Illinois would have copped the championship. Results of interschool for the deaf BB games as played in this area during the 1969-70 season:

Wisconsin 51, St. John's 48
Wisconsin 54, St. John's 51
St. Rita 92, St. John's 51

Minnesota 54, Wisconsin 49
Oklahoma 57, Kansas 54
Nebraska 64, Kansas 57
Missouri 48, Kansas 37
South Dakota 54, Iowa 47
Nebraska 65, Iowa 64
Nebraska 70, Iowa 68
Kentucky 51, St. Rita 50
Ohio 74, St. Rita 45
Ohio 62, St. Rita 57
Indiana 58, Ohio 52
Indiana 75, St. Rita 68
Indiana 72, Kentucky 56
ILLINOIS 82, Missouri 57
ILLINOIS 82, Indiana 53

Other important deaf prep interschool cage results during the regular season:

Virginia 73, Maryland 25
Virginia 68, Maryland 41
Virginia 61, West Virginia 51
South Carolina 61, North Carolina 39
Georgia 57, Mississippi 27
Texas 100, Oklahoma 67
Arkansas 108, Oklahoma 33
Washington 117, Oregon 61
Utah 65, Idaho 42
New Mexico 76, Colorado 66
Arizona 72, New Mexico 63
Riverside 71, Arizona 64
BERKELEY 77, RIVERSIDE 75

New Mexico had a winning year in basketball for the first time in the history of the school, 12-10. Other schools posting winning seasons were Horace Mann (15-10), Clarke (12-5), Mt. Airy (13-11), Fanwood (16-7), St. Mary's (9-8), Florida

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(12-10), Louisiana (13-9), Texas (16-8), St. Rita (9-8), and Nebraska (8-7). South Carolina was 10-10.

P.S.: When Seymour Bernstein was appointed physical education teacher and coach at the Riverside School for the Deaf by Dr. Richard G. Brill, he was thrilled and in a daze for a while. He had to pinch himself to see if it was real and it was. He had wanted to be a coach and now he is. A graduate of the New York School for the Deaf and Gallaudet College, Seymour was for several years

counselor of boys at the school. He played for the NY Golden Tornadoes Athletic Club basketball team which won the Eastern title and took runnerup honors in the AAAD nationals held at Houston in 1952.

As head varsity coach of the CSDR basketball squad, Bernstein has done a commendable job. **There was lots of improvement in his team, especially in attitude.** CSDR had an interesting and exciting cage season, as Seymour carried the Cubs to a very surprising third place tie in the tough Arrowhead League and got his

boys to enter the CIF playoff for the first time. Without star Rex Leadingham, 6-0 forward, who was injured, the Cubs fought a courageous, well-coached game before they lost out to a tournament-seasoned Lutheran High of Los Angeles.

Prentiss Ming is the new basketball mentor at Texas replacing Billy Snowden, now athletic director and head football coach.

21st All-American Deaf Prep Basketball Squad

First Team

Name and School	Age	Ht.	Wt.	Class	Game	Coach
Bennie Fuller, Arkansas	18	6-2	180	Jr.	44.9	Nutt
Bruce Goulette, Horace Mann	17	6-0	185	Sr.	23.5	Bianchi
Willie Forrest, Illinois	18	6-3	185	Jr.	20.8	Moore
Durston Winesburg, Virginia	19	6-1	175	Sr.	20.1	DeVito
Larry Bostelman, Ohio	19	6-3	190	Sr.	22.3	Loughbaum
Marty Jones, Mystic Oral	18	6-6	200	Sr.	23.2	Norcross
Richard Booker, Texas	18	6-2	175	Sr.	24.1	Ming
Carl Cerniglia, St. Mary's	19	6-2	175	Sr.	12.6	Murphy
Randall Graham, Louisiana	18	6-3	165	Sr.	22.8	McCrary
Nate Cannon, Rome	18	6-0	155	Sr.	43.1	Magness
Daniel Rinas, American	17	6-0	160	Sr.	25.5	LeBlond
George Ferreira, Rhode Island	18	5-7	120	Sr.	14.7	Cooney
John Sandoval, Berkeley	17	6-1	160	Jr.	28.6	Harris
Sheldon Johnson, New Jersey	19	6-0	160	Sr.		Dey

Second Team

Rex Leadingham, Riverside	17	5-11	165	Jr.	21.8	Bernstein
Steve Blehm, North Dakota	16	5-11	155	Fr.	35.8	Brenner
Bernard Jones, South Carolina	19	6-2	175	Sr.	15.5	Ramborger
Gene Galloway, Arizona	18	6-3	170	Sr.	20.4	Norris
Dennis Vance, Nebraska	16	6-2	165	So.	24.4	Giordano
Robert DeBold, Fanwood	17	6-4	170	So.	21.3	Kennedy
John McEnany, Clarke	19	6-3	165	Sr.	15.9	Wilhelm
Ricky Ballinger, Mt. Airy	17	6-1	160	So.	21.7	Antoni
Ernest Epps, Kentucky	17	6-4	165	So.	33.5	Hyden
Johnny Olinger, Virginia	18	5-10	165	Sr.	12.1	DeVito
David Lopez, New Mexico	19	5-7	140	Sr.	24.1	Garica
John Burley, Michigan	17	6-1	160	Jr.	20.1	Warren

Player-of-the Year: Bennie Fuller

SPECIAL MENTION to outstanding seniors: Mickey Eckert and Jeff Gudaitis, Mystic; Gary Smith, St. John's; Andrew Johnson, Florida; Glenn Foster (6-2), South Carolina; Harold Richards, Georgia; Mike Johnson, Oklahoma; Raymond Monson, Utah; Richard Leon (6-5), Arizona; Ron Sipek (6-1), Illinois; Jack New (6-2), Louisiana; William Chaperon, Horace Mann, and Mike Duarte, Rhode Island.

SPECIAL MENTION to outstanding juniors: James Tolbert (6-3), Arkansas; John Healey, Beverly; Donald Haring, Indiana; Ken Watson and Mike Butterfield (6-1), Riverside; Pedro Medina (6-2), Illinois; Ralph Homon (6-2), Illinois; Alan Gifford (6-3), Austin; Charles Lamothe, Rhode Island, and Melvin Creamer, West Virginia.

SPECIAL MENTION to outstanding sophomore: Richard Suiter, St. Rita.

SPECIAL MENTION to outstanding freshmen: Leon Baker (6-5), Missouri; Jerome Odum (6-0), Alabama; Larry Coleman, Texas; Ken Landrus, Washington, and Anthony Strakaluse (6-0), Rhode Island.

HONORABLE MENTION to departing seniors: Richard Labriola, Fanwood; Mike Shepard, Clarke; Pat Berrigan (6-0) and Pat Sullivan (6-1), St. Mary's; Frank Giancola, Mt. Airy; Wayne Floyd (6-1), Missouri; Oren Knotts (6-1), Kansas; Gilbert Little Spotted Horse, South Dakota; Roger Eenhuis (6-3) and David Bernstorff (6-3), Iowa; Arlan Howard, Oregon; Tandy Beechinor, Washington; Jesse Quintero, Frank Bazos and Mike Wallace (6-4), Illinois; David Moore, Tennessee; Danny Ladner, Mississippi; and Steve Shrum, Virginia.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF Consolidated Monthly Financial Report May 1970

Income	
National Association of the Deaf	
Affiliation	\$ 10.00
Contributions	1.25
Dividends	198.65
Indirect costs for grants	1,536.04
Membership dues	1,650.00
Publications	1,180.12
Quota payments (state associations)	9,285.64
Reimbursements	3,785.87
Coats Fund	990.00
Refund	169.52
Re-deposit	8.00
Total	\$18,815.09

Deaf American	
Advertising	\$ 463.25
Bound volumes	12.00
Deaf American subscriptions	1,300.10
NAD subscriptions	536.00
Total	\$ 2,311.35

Grants	
Total	\$40,000.00

Expenses	
National Association of the Deaf	
Advertising	\$ 175.00
Captioned films	69.68
Convention expenses	132.09
Deaf American (membership)	536.00
Executive Secretary's expenses	223.67
Executive Secretary's salary	1,200.00
F.I.C.A.	133.94
Freight	3.93
Furniture and equipment	692.95
Insurance	39.89
Inventory	1,019.10
Miscellaneous	106.55
Payroll	1,445.30
Postage	167.56
Rent	1,475.00
Repair and maintenance	15.00
Services rendered	1,126.01
Standing committees	50.00
Supplies	392.98
Telephone	127.20
Travel	204.00
Total	\$ 9,335.85

Deaf American	
F.I.C.A.	14.40
Payroll	335.00
Postage	36.85
Printing	1,799.54
Rent	10.00
Supplies	1.07
Telephone	33.44
Travel	11.40
Total	\$ 2,241.70

Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf	
F.I.C.A.	\$ 131.84
Insurance	60.71
Miscellaneous	100.00
Payroll	2,476.90
Per diem	147.00
Postage	53.53
Professional services	200.00
Supplies	355.85
Telephone	83.15
Travel	166.00
Total	\$ 3,774.98

Communicative Skills Program	
F.I.C.A.	\$ 123.24
Indirect costs	1,536.04
Insurance	30.58
Payroll	2,567.28
Per diem	993.00
Postage	53.11
Professional services	822.50
Supplies	215.03
Telephone	111.72
Travel	1,784.00
Total	\$ 8,236.50

Census	
F.I.C.A.	204.04
Insurance	90.27
Payroll	7,026.19
Per diem	700.00
Postage	211.76
Printing	256.29
Professional services	7,744.26
Repair and maintenance	15.00
Supplies	358.43
Telephone	163.86
Travel	2,150.40
Data processing	493.67
Total	\$19,414.17
Total Grant Expenses	\$31,425.65

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

Robert O. Lankenau, President



N.
A.
D.

President's Message

In my last two columns an attempt was made to inform Representatives and others on how to submit bills for consideration, follow up these same bills and how to get a vote on the things they are interested in. I also included other suggestions that would help our convention run smoother.

Information as was given isn't of much use unless it is read carefully, digested slowly and an attempt is made to follow it. My only reason for having done this is to help you people who will be responsible for the outcome of the business conducted at this coming convention in Minnesota.

There may be a few other things that will merit consideration and, hopefully, make your visit more enjoyable.

Those of you who still retain "Life Membership" cards would be wise to bring them along with you when registering. Yes, they are accepted even though we no longer have this type of membership. The simple fact that many names have been lost or misplaced due to our move from California to Washington, D.C., several years ago, makes it a good idea to have these cards with you.

In addition, members of Cooperating Member (state) associations can help speed up registration by having their state association membership cards readily available and up to date.

Of course, we will have our own computerized list on hand and in emergencies can find your name if necessary. However, it will require a bit more time and we know you want to get through the necessities of registration as quickly as possible. It's up to you though.

Preregistration is strongly recommended and highly desirable for the simple reason that it practically removes the problem of standing in line. In addition, reserving your room well in advance may be one of the wisest things you could do. The prices at other hotels and motels will not compare to what you can obtain at the Leamington.

No matter what the problem may be this year, I am sure that you will all receive fair and courteous treatment from those in charge of the registration desk. In fact, we will make every attempt to make you feel like "royalty" which is what you actually are to us as members of the NAD. So, please do your part to make things pleasant and help us main-

George Propp, Secretary-Treasurer

tain a smooth-running registration desk.

From the correspondence going out of our Home Office it seems we are going to have a nice array of exhibits of all types at this convention. The organizations and companies providing these exhibits are doing so at considerable expense to themselves. Practically all are connected with the deaf, deafness or related fields.

I would like to extend you a personal invitation to visit these exhibits and bring yourselves up-to-date on what is happening to improve the lives of all of us. You will be amazed at the progress that is being made and at the same time become more cognizant of improvements in the areas of deafness. This may result in better being able to make use of them. Be sure to ask questions of the people in charge, don't be afraid to discuss things until you really understand what an interesting exhibit may be showing. After all, the people in charge are there for the purpose of answering any and all questions—either simple or complicated. Remember folks, it's all for free too.

Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Secy.

Representatives and individual members interested in proposing some legislation or the like would be wise to request copies of our official forms as soon as they arrive in Minneapolis. This will permit more time for careful preparation and may result in less confusion on the meeting floor the first two days.

Since we will have workshops scheduled on Monday and Tuesday it will be necessary to recess our meetings early in the afternoon in order to permit interested individuals to attend. This is going to result in having less time to conduct our meetings. Thus, it will be necessary to start our meetings on time. Be sure to refer to your program book and/or posted notices to find out the correct time to be at each session. Make up your minds now to be on time and not to be caught napping at the post.

To each one of you: Welcome to Minnesota, drive carefully, have a safe and pleasant journey and when you get there be sure to say "hello"! I like people.

—Lanky.

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HOME OFFICE NOTES

By Frederick C. Schreiber

Activities at the NAD Home Office continue at breakneck pace. Every project, every grant has been involved in major efforts during the past month. Kicking off in May was the Census meeting, the annual meeting of the Advisory Committee on the National Census for the Deaf. This meeting was held in the Alumni Room of the Edward Miner Gallaudet Library at Gallaudet May 13 and 14 as Dr. Schein and the Census staff reported on our progress to date and our plans for the future. Hosting a major meeting of this kind requires considerable preparation and a lot of time was devoted to getting ready for this two-day affair. One highlight of the meeting was the meeting of deaf consultants which was held in the Home Office proper under the direction of the Executive Secretary. This section proved to be extremely profitable as our consultants identified non-existent organizations, defunct groups and provided a long list of other groups which were not listed among the more than 2700 sources we have in our files.

Prior to the Census meeting, on May 4, 5 and 6, the Executive Secretary, Mr. Pimentel and Mr. O'Rourke were also involved in the Region III followup to the historic Las Cruces meeting on education and rehabilitation of deaf people. The Executive Secretary was one of the speakers on "The Meaning of Deafness" on Monday night, May 4.

On May 6, the Executive Secretary left for Hot Springs, Ark., to serve as a member of the advisory committee to the Hot Springs Rehabilitation Center's Deaf Project which met on the 7th. Returning on the 8th, the Executive Secretary took time out to attend to some personal business—the wedding of his older son, Louis, to Miss Barbara Beck of Kensington, Md.

On Saturday, May 16, both the Executive Secretary and Albert Pimentel of the RID had roles in two separate segments of the new Gallaudet College television series currently being telecast in the Washington area. This series is being shown on NBC-TV and is entitled "The Quiet Campus." The series is also scheduled to be shown in New York, Cleveland and Los Angeles in June and July.

Immediately following the telecast, the Executive Secretary left for San Fernando Valley where San Fernando Valley State College was sponsoring a planning meeting for a proposed national workshop for parents of deaf children. This workshop is tentatively scheduled for 1971 and the Executive Secretary was one of three

deaf people on the planning committee for this significant advance in rehabilitation. Combining business with pleasure, he also spoke to the Leadership Training Program's students before returning to Washington on May 20.

While it would appear from the foregoing that about all that was getting done in the Home Office was a travelogue, this was far from the case. During this interval, the Home Office produced a number of new pamphlets, one of which, "Listen to the Sounds of Deafness," came to us through the kindness of the State of Georgia. Some 9,000 copies of this pamphlet have been printed and are being made available to parents and others interested in education of the deaf including training centers and schools. In addition, we have produced 10,000 copies of a linguistic pamphlet and printed 5,000 letterheads and envelopes for the Census. Inasmuch as we had originally provided the Census with 5000 letterheads when we received the grant in 1969, this should give you some indication of the volume of mail coming out of the office as the Census exhausted 5,000 letterheads in less than a year. We also produced more than 500 posters for the Census and about 10,000 flyers which will allow people to send in still more names and addresses of deaf people for our ever-hungry computer.

While work for the Census takes up a considerable portion of our staff time, this is not all that we have had to do. The Communicative Skills Program under Terry O'Rourke held its annual advisory committee meeting in Georgetown, Colo. In addition we have prepared a proposal to Media Services—Captioned Films for the Deaf for the production of transparencies, slides and transparency masters on a series of 550 drawings for use in teaching manual communication. Work has been more or less completed on our program for teacher training and the spadework for our classes that are scheduled to start in the fall are well underway.

In the process of carrying on all these activities we continue to grow with all the attendant problems of growth. We have acquired a new postage scale at a cost of \$275, two new typewriters at a cost of \$650; a third typewriter for which we traded even-stein for one of our own machines which did not meet our needs and an electrostatic copier at a cost of \$745. The typewriter we got in trade will be used for typing up our newsletters. This particular machine has a carriage which is 19 inches long and will enable us to print our newsletter on 11x17 paper. The electrostatic copier will be used mainly for making offset plates for printing and will reduce the cost of our reprint files as well as give us greater flexibility in making pamphlets.

PERSONNEL: It is our privilege to announce that starting June 1, Mrs. Virginia Lewis will be associated with the NAD on the Census staff. "Ginny" is well known to many of our members as one of the best interpreters in the country and also as the mother of Lesly Lewis who served as the first secretary we had

after the NAD Home Office moved to Washington from Berkeley. At the same time we are pleased to say that we are losing the services of our "mail man," LaVerda Birchfield. Pleased because LaVerda has been accepted as a student at Gallaudet this fall and it is always a pleasure to lose someone that way. In the same sense we are also pleased to lose the services of Elaine McHowell. Elaine is going to the summer training program of the National Theatre of the Deaf and we wish them both the best of everything. We also lost Sharon Wilson and Teddy Clemens for a total of four people in the month of May.

In other action, the Home Office received acknowledgement from the Office of Education that the program offered by Clarke School-Smith College for the training of teachers of the deaf this summer was inappropriate in view of its requirement that applicants "must possess normal hearing." The Office of Education indicated that future summer institutes offered by Clarke will be open to deaf teachers who "are otherwise qualified." We have not received satisfaction or at least not complete satisfaction on our request that all teacher training programs be re-examined as to their eligibility for Federal funds in view of that fact that many—in fact, most—of these programs are not open to deaf persons. However, we intend to pursue this to the end that Federal support should not be granted to any organization or institution which does not offer deaf people the opportunity to enroll in these programs.

GROUP INSURANCE: The Home Office continues to work with Harold Russell, chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, in an effort to develop a hospitalization plan for deaf people which would be acceptable to the deaf. There are still many snags in this and our Insurance Committee is working diligently to see what can be done to iron things out and have something our members could accept.

An additional staffer will come to the Census in June in the person of Willis Mann, who will be a research associate for the project.

CONVENTION NOTES: Progress on the Minneapolis convention continues to be excellent. Scheduled speakers include Dr. Ed Martin of the Office of Education; Dr. Ralph Hoag, chairman of the Council on Education of the Deaf's Teacher Certification Committee, and David Hays of the National Theatre of the Deaf. Each of the speakers will be available for questions. In addition, there will be representatives of the Census, RID and Communicative Skills Program on hand as well as Captioned Films and the Rehabilitation Services Administration. All this plus a good time in the cool northern climes offers a real bargain package, so see you at the 3M Convention in Minneapolis, July 26-August 1, 1970.

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Advancing Members who maintain their membership in the National Association of the Deaf for three consecutive years or longer are listed in the honor group called the Order of the Georges.

Advancing Members pay \$10.00 per year or \$1.00 per month and receive THE DEAF AMERICAN as a part of their membership. Combination husband-wife dues are \$15.00 per year or \$1.50 per month and also include one subscription to THE DEAF AMERICAN.

Advancing Members have contributed \$30.00 to \$99.00.

Contributing Members have contributed \$100.00 to \$249.00.

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Names in boldface type indicate additions to the Order of the Georges since the last listing, advancements in rank or changes of residence.

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Junior National Association of the Deaf

Promoting the Tomorrow of All the Deaf Youth by Working With the Deaf Youth of Today

Kenneth V. Shaffer, JDA Executive Editor, 3320 Laurel Court, Falls Church, Va. 22042



MISSOURI JR. NAD OFFICERS AND SPONSORS—Seated, left to right: Ginger Severne, secretary; Dick Chadwick, treasurer; Jeanie Southard, president; Mike Krpan, vice president; Beth Decker, reporter. Sponsors, left to right (standing): Cleve Ready, chairman; Fred Gouby and Stephen Koziar.

Missouri Chapter Sets Up Work And Fun Program

The Missouri School's Jr. NAD Chapter at Fulton, got off to a good start for the 1969-70 school year with 42 members on the roll.

Committees have been kept very busy planning events and below are listed some of the activities:

1) To teach students to help others; in our school we have set up a day called "campus clean-up day." Whenever the campus is littered by litterbugs we go out in force and clean up the entire campus.

2) There is an old gym that has been standing idle for a long time, except for basketball practice and P.E., so we decided to turn it into a recreational place for all students on the campus. Our plans were accepted by our superintendent, Mr. Harrison, who is supporting us 100% to get it started. It is just about completed after a lot of remodeling, painting and cleaning up. We will start using it soon. We will have pool, roller skating, dancing, parties and anything which our social or fund raising committee can think of. There will be a charge for pool, roller skating, etc., in order that this project will be self-supporting. Funds left over will be used to defray expenses of our delegates who go to conventions and workshops, and to present our school something memorable and useful each year.

3) We have an annual car wash every year and sell unshelled peanuts at our

football and basketball games. Just before Christmas our bakery boys make huge quantities of peanut brittle candy which is almost always sold in one day.

4) To get away from school and have fun we have gone roller skating out of town, and at our scout cabin we have had parties and dancing and hot dog roasts in the big fireplace.

5) Our superintendent, Mr. Harrison, invites us to his fishing lake and even does all the cooking for us himself. We feel fortunate to have a superintendent who takes such a big interest in us.

At our meetings we discuss everything from leadership to going fishing. Next year we expect to have a greatly improved and more active Jr. NAD group. —Beth Decker, reporter.

(Editor's Note: The following article, written by Alfred Hoffmeister, editor of the American School's THE ERA, is so interesting that it warrants being reprinted here, after some condensation. Howard Palmer, now on a leave of absence from the National Theatre of the Deaf, directed the play whose cast included the school's Junior NADers.)

ASD Dramatic Club Presents Joseph's the me nobody knows

In a realistic setting and an atmosphere of authenticity the members of the American School's dramatic club gave a superb presentation of Stephen Joseph's "the me nobody knows."

The play, adapted from Joseph's book of nearly 200 written views of adolescents living in the decadent slums and ghettos of New York City, gives a truthful observation of what youth is concerned with today. These writings of the children of the inner city are the authentic raw thoughts, undisguised, and presented as such. No effort was made to revise these written voices to make them more literary. They were put down, sometimes in a language that is crude and unwholesome, but with a realism that is strikingly evident and forceful.

The action takes place on the stoop of a typical New York City ghetto apartment building with its filth and rubbish conspicuously in view. An atmosphere of frustration permeates. Silent communication is loudly penetrating among the adolescents and the appearance of an adult erupts in a fierce rage and torment. Trying to bridge the generation gap is obviously hopeless and shockingly revealing.

Projecting their plight onto the irresponsibility and indifference of the adult generation the adolescents go nowhere and gain nothing.

At the close of the play David Halberg, faculty member, attempts to sound out the adolescent's need and desires. Endeavoring to bridge the communication

Forthcoming Junior NAD Events

November 12-14, 1970
1970 Deaf Youth Workshop
Washington School for the Deaf
Vancouver, Washington
Head Sponsor: Mrs. Virginia Diot

April 22-24, 1971
1971 Deaf Youth Workshop
Gov. Baxter School for the Deaf
Portland, Maine
Head Sponsor: David Wood

August 23-27, 1972
1972 Junior NAD Convention
National Technical Institute for the Deaf
Rochester, New York



CURTAIN CALL at end of the American School for the Deaf's drama club play. Left to right: Daniel Rinas, John Coughlin, Michael Kane, Wayne Ramella, Beth Mellor, Edward Cabrara, James Abare, Albert Walla, Mike Muszynski, Mr. Halberg, Charlene Trumpetto, Wesley Miller, Pam Anderson, Richard Pelletier. Back row: Angela Marchese and Beverly Audette.

gap he tolerantly tries to present a more positive philosophy of life which results only in discovering that the adolescent merely wishes . . . "Love and Peace"—not yet concretely defined.

Little 12-year-old Beth Mellor, untouched and unsullied by their savage philosophy, is bewildered by the hate and brutality of their attitude toward a letter she had written to President Nixon asking for aid and understanding.

The play was powerful in concept and fearful in its penetrating knowledge that today's youth is either in the throes of a revolution or in the stage of complete hopelessness.

Others in the cast were Richard Pelletier, John Coughlin, Albert Walla, Joyce Ostrowski, Pam Anderson, Beverly Audette, Angela Marchese, Wayne Ramella, Wesley Miller, Michael Kane, Michael Muszynski, Edward Cabrera and Daniel Rinas.

The oral presentation was given by Miss

Carole Coughlin and Miss Jane Beale. The well designed stage setting was under the direction of Mrs. Sally Allen.

Some faculty comments and reaction to the play follows:

. . . Howard Palmer's sensitive adaptation and direction of "the me nobody knows," which opens with this question, probes the painfully pertinent problem with insight so incisive it cut to quick and heartcore of the me in everybody that nobody knows. If it were simply that simple for "all people to determine to huddle together and love one another," the import of the play concerning communication—or rather the tragic lack of it in our world—would be lost. . . . Miss Carole Coughlin, English Teacher.

"In a day and during an age where hundreds of thousands of searching hearts shine through the faces of those who search, "the me nobody knows" COMMUNICATES. To be beautiful is to communicate and communication brings beau-

ty and it has never been better acted on this campus than during the performance our students rendered of the exceptionally meaningful play by Stephen Joseph. . . . Mr. Gary A. Curtis, Assistant Headmaster.

"The play was very well produced and acted by the Drama Club. It gave an unusual insight into the lives of young people of the inner city and much understanding of their special problems. The subject chosen gave the students a chance to put themselves in others' place, to show creativity in the costumes and makeup they appeared in and to use the language of signs to express the thoughts and feelings of the characters. All of these presented a challenge to the drama group and they met it very successfully, under the skillful direction of their coach. For this viewer, the final message, with its strong appeal for more understanding and love in human relationships, was unforgettable. . . . Mrs. Margaret Fogg, Social Studies Teacher.



IOWA CHAPTER PLAY—Left: Miss Shirley McLeland, play director, gives a demonstration to attentive actresses (left to right): Doreen Sawhill, Cynthia Walrad, Diane Else and Melody Burke. Richard Curl, the boy in the background, was one of the stagehands. Right: Spinsters in the play (left to right), Doreen Sawhill, Diane Else, Melody Burke, Barbara Goetsch and Cynthia Walrad (hidden) see their dream defective, Roger Eenhuis, and his assistant, Terry Witt, for the first time. "Bull in a China Shop" is a mystery-comedy in three acts.

Iowa Chapter Presents Comedy-Mystery Play

The Iowa Jr. NAD Chapter presented its second annual play, "Bull in a China Shop," a comedy-mystery play by C. W. Gilford, before a large crowd on April 22 and 25 in the school auditorium. Seven girls and four boys had roles in the play. Not only the actors were busy, but others such as readers, stage crew and committees.

The cast gave another performance in Des Moines on May 2, a smash hit. The Des Moines Chapter of the Iowa Association of the Deaf sponsored the play.

Our chapter has passed its third year and is still going strong. At our recent election, we learned a bit more about how to nominate and to cast ballots. Officers for 1970-71: President, Barb Goettsch; vice president, Doreen Sawhill; recording secretary, Ann Ralston; corresponding secretary, Cynthia Walrad; publicity secretary, Diane Else; treasurer, Ricky Suer. —Cynthia Walrad.

Metro New York Chapter Presents Benefit Play

Rehearsals have been underway for the Jr. NAD members of the Metropolitan New York chapter to present their play, "The Girl in the Rain," at Junior High School 47 at 8 o'clock on the evening of June 13 in New York City. Proceeds from the play are to go to the Junior NAD Development Camp Fund for the underprivileged deaf.

Virginia Chapter Sponsors Lecture Series

A lecture series was started in an effort to teach the students at the Virginia School for the Deaf about employment, insurance, law and the school's functions.

First speaker in the series was Mrs. Bernard Moore, president of the Virginia Association of the Deaf, who spoke on the history, structure and the importance of joining the Virginia Association of the Deaf.

Next in the series was John Clem III,

chairman of the Board of Visitors of VSD, who spoke to about the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Visitors, two of the most important being the budget and operation of the school.

The most recent speaker in the series was Mr. Nowak, counselor at the nearby Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center. This center offers training in about 40 vocations for all kinds of handicapped persons.—Jimmy Dickens, reporter.

Heinz Donates Canned Food Varieties

To help pare expenses of the Junior NAD camp program's first year of ownership, the Heinz Food Company has stated that it will donate some quantity of dented canned goods, with the provision that the Jr. NAD take care of shipment from the company's plant in Muscatine, Iowa.

Incidentally, Roger Claussen of Del-

gado College, last year's cook and who will be cook again this summer, has planned menus consisting of the popular dishes the ravenous young campers will relish. Ye editor has had a sneak preview of the menus—and as a result his mouth is watering!

90th Anniversary (1885-1970)

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 13—Meetings . . . Youth Program. . . Interesting and stimulating workshops . . . Dinner and Nite Tour of Chicago in air conditioned motor coach. Qualified interpreters will accompany you.

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DINNER	15.00
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Services each Sunday at 9:30, 10:45 a.m.
and 7:30 p.m. Bible study each Tuesday
evening, 2710 N. Rockton.

Rev. Lloyd Couch, pastor

NATIVITY CHURCH FOR THE DEAF

Front & Montgomery Streets
Trenton, N. J. 08610

Worship service every Sunday, 11:00 a.m.
Sunday School and Bible Class for Deaf,
9:30 a.m.

Rev. Wm. C. Aiello, Pastor
Service signed and spoken — Come as
a family.

Deaf Masons
GOLDEN GATE LODGE NO. 2

Stated Communication on 3rd Friday
of each month, 8 p.m.

JOSEPH C. LACEY, Jr., Secretary
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BARBARA SACHS
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2nd week of month on Sat., Famous
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Milton Cohen, president
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Business meeting 2nd Saturday of month

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Business meeting on 2nd Friday of month
Henry P. Senft, Sr., secretary

UNION LEAGUE OF THE DEAF, INC.
2101-15 Broadway
New York, N. Y. 10023
Open noon to midnight
Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun., holidays
Anthony F. Sansone, president
Vito Manzella, vice president
Aaron Hurwit, secretary
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